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## Powers Want Autonomous Albania



## China Aiming at Reform

AUTONOMOUS  
ALBANIA NOW  
AIM OF POWERS

Slav Domination in the Balkans and Question of Sea Power in the Mediterranean Are Affected by Final Decision

## INTERESTS CONFLICT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The great powers are at present engaged in endeavoring to make a country of Albania. They are engaged in this not in the least for the sake of the Albanians, but partially because the political jealousies of Austria-Hungary and Italy object to the Adriatic coast becoming Slav territory, and partially because the Catholic prejudices of the same powers object to the Greek church becoming predominant on the Adriatic in preference to that of Rome. The question of northern Albania affects chiefly Montenegro and Serbia; the question of southern Albania chiefly affects Greece. Beyond these countries, however, these questions have a general bearing upon European politics. They affect the question of sea power in the Mediterranean, and they also affect the question of Slav domination in the Balkans. The first question affects France and the United Kingdom as much as it affects Austria-Hungary and Italy, and Austria-Hungary and Italy are not any more affected by the latter question than are Russia and the Balkan states. If Albania is to be set up as an autonomous country, some power or powers will be sure to attempt to obtain a predominant interest in its government. The two countries most likely to do this are Austria-Hungary and Italy, and it is not impossible that before they have done with the matter they will quarrel between themselves.

## Powers Would Have Claims

Austria-Hungary would almost inevitably assert its claim on account of the protectorate which it has more or less nominally exercised for centuries over the Catholic Albanians. Italy would rest its claim upon the blood relationship between the two people. Both of them would really have at heart the control of the Albanian littoral along the Adriatic with the immense influence it was bound to exert over the sea power in the Mediterranean. It is for this reason that they are determined to prevent Greece, if possible, from establishing her claim to Valona, and it is for

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—The Round-Up, 8 p. m.  
CASTLE SQUARE—The Darling of the Gods, 8:30 p. m.  
COLONIAL—Douglas Fairbanks, 8:15 p. m.  
HOLMES—Ole Skinner in "Kismet," 7:45 p. m.  
KITHS—Vandeville, 2 p. m., 7:45 p. m.  
MAJESTIC—Walker Whiteside, 8 p. m.  
PARK—Office 666, 8:15 p. m.  
PLAYHOUSE—The Arzoo Case, 8 p. m.  
PLYMOUTH—Irish Rovers, 8:30 p. m.  
SHUBERT—Miss Emma Prentiss, 8 p. m.  
TREMONT—Aron Co. in "Trovatore," 8 p. m.

NEW YORK  
ASTOR—"A Man's Friends."  
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."  
CASINO—"The Beggar Student."  
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."  
COMAN—May Irwin.  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."  
CRITERION—"The Arzoo Case."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."  
EMPIRE—"Liberty Hall."  
FORTY-EIGHTH ST.—"Lady from Oklahoma."  
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"The Gelsa."  
FULTON—"What Happened to Mary."  
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."  
HARVY—"The Master Mind."  
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."  
Hudson—"Poor Little Rich Girl."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."  
LIBERTY—"The Purple Heart."  
LYCEUM—"H. B. Warner."  
MADISON—"The Whirl."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Miss George."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Five Frankforters."  
WEST END—"David Warfield."  
WALLACKS—"Ann Boyd."

CHICAGO  
BLACKSTONE—Blanche Bates.  
CORT—"The Silver Wedding."  
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."  
GRAND—George M. Cohan.  
ILLINOIS—"The Seventh Chord."  
MICKERS—John Barrymore.  
OPERA HOUSE—"The Escape."

BOSTON CONCERTS  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twenty-first public rehearsal, Boston symphony orchestra, Miss Julia Culp, soloist.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Ysaye, 8 p. m., twenty-first symphony concert, Miss Julia Culp, soloist.

## INCIDENT IN REGENTS PARK PARADE



Colonel Seely talking with the "Pearly King" and family at annual van horse parade

the same reason that they object to Skutari becoming Montenegrin. It is, of course, common knowledge in Europe that Austria-Hungary has an additional motive. For centuries she has indulged in a desire to obtain an Aegean port, and that port has, of course, always been Salonika. She finds herself suddenly forestalled in that effort by a minor power. She has not for this reason given up the idea, and she wishes to retain Albania, an autonomous province dominated by her influence, as an important step towards reopening the road to the Aegean.

Her fundamental difficulty lies in the fact that Albania is obviously not a state geographically. It is a collection of people varying in blood, custom and religion, always in passionate antagonism, village to village, and valley to valley. It is impossible to describe Albania as a country any more than it would have been to describe the Highlands as a country. There is, indeed, a strong likeness, which has often been drawn attention to in the Monitor columns, between the clansmen of the '45 and the Albanians of today. Pitt, the man who really solved the Highland question, never dreamed of solving it by creating a sort of republic of Campbells, Stewarts and Macdonalds. He solved it not by separating the Highlanders from the Lowlanders, but by welding the Highlands firmly into Great Britain as an integral portion of it.

## Villagers Rear Flocks

Austria-Hungary and Italy, for purely selfish ends, are taking the opposite course. The Malisiori, or Highlanders of northern Albania, live in villages in a country of inaccessible mountains, devoid of roads and practically without towns. Their only industry is the rearing of flocks of sheep and goats, unless the allied effort by which one village is always on the lookout to steal the sheep and goats of another village, very much after the manner of the Campbells and the Stewarts, is to be seriously regarded as industry.

These villages are either Catholic or they are Muhammadan. Only in such towns as Skutari can the two meet without quarrelling. In the south live the Epirotes, mainly Greek in religion, and as distinct in dress as in customs from the Malisiori. Here the tightly swathed legs of the Malisiori give place to the white kilt ending at the knee, and here, as you reach Valona, you enter a country as distinct from that round Skutari as they both are from the country round Djakovica and Pristina, where a third complication is met with in the Albanians who have fallen under Serb influences, and have adopted the language and religion of the Serb. Whatever meaning Albania may once have had geographically, it has long since lost, yet it is this geographical distinction that Austria-Hungary and Italy are exerting themselves to reestablish.

It may be admitted that there are difficulties on the other side; the forcible conversion of the Catholic tribesmen in the neighborhood of Djakovica is not altogether an impossibility.

## Plan Will Not Solve

For centuries the inhabitants of what is called Albania have lived very much as the Scottish clans lived, fighting each other, stealing from each other, and occasionally uniting against a common foe. Whatever arrangement is therefore made will be an arrangement by which certain districts fall under the domination of

other districts; but to suppose that that will be overcome by setting up an autonomous state with a government at Skutari is a dream.

Christian and Greek Albania divides itself naturally from the Albania of the Muhammadan and the Catholic on the banks of the River Vojutza, sometimes known as the Poro. This river, flowing northwest through Epirus, enters the Adriatic at the port of Poro, some 12 miles north of the northern shore of the gulf of Valona. This gulf constitutes the finest harbor in the southern Adriatic. On it is the town of Valona, where the Greeks have settled in such numbers that it is by this time probably more Greek than anything else.

From here south the Greek villages thicken until Yanina is reached, a town almost as completely Greek as Athens. The Vojutza is undoubtedly the natural boundary between Epirus and Albania. The fixing of such a boundary would, however, have the effect of making Valona a coveted ally by Austria-Hungary and Italy. Eighty miles west across the straits of Otranto lies the Italian port of Brindisi. A hundred and fifty miles north lies the Austrian port of Ragusa, with Fiume still further north at the head of the Adriatic.

## Both Nations Jealous

The possession of the gulf of Valona by Italy or Austria means, then, the sealing of the Adriatic. Austria-Hungary and Italy are, therefore, each determined that the other shall not hold it, and both determine that it shall not pass under the flag of Greece. For this reason hundreds of Greek villages and thousands of Greek people are to be placed under the dominion of a Muhammadan government at Skutari. Yet the Muhammadan and Catholic Albanians of the north are to be preserved from the dominion of the Serb and the Greek church. It is in this way that the interests of the Christians and the Muhammadans of Albania are being taken care of by the governments of Vienna and Rome.

The question of the Greek frontier in southern Albania has not yet been settled, as has the question of the Serbian and Montenegrin frontier in northern Albania. If it is settled in the same way, all mistakes of the treaty of Berlin will have been repeated, and the selfishness of the great powers will have once more set up artificial boundaries, not for the sake of the people interested but for the conservation of their own ulterior designs. The seeds of a new Balkan war will have been sown by Count Berchtold and Signor Giolitti in the foreign office in London as successfully as they were sown by Count Andrassy and Lord Beaconsfield in the Radziwill palace in Berlin.

NAME COMMISSION  
TO MARK FRONTIER

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The commission, provision for the formation of which is made in the Franco-Spanish treaty of Nov. 28, 1912, has been appointed by the governments of Spain and France. The commission, which has for its object the delimitation of the frontier between the French and Spanish zones in Morocco, will consist of officers from the French and Spanish North African armies. The task of the commission includes the settlement of several points of a difficult nature.

LONDON COSTERS  
ENJOY A HOLIDAY  
AT KENSAL RISE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The London costers probably enjoy their Easter more keenly than more well-to-do people who are able to go farther afield for their holiday. On Good Friday the costers gathered with their "douches" at Kensal Rise, where the annual races in which the costers race against each other with their donkeys and carts, were run. There is no question that this annual costers' "Derby" provides as much excitement and much more amusement than the real Derby for those who take part in the races as well as for those who merely look on.

The costers, with their clothes sewn with pearl buttons, present a most picturesque appearance. At the annual van horse parade held in Regents park during Easter the "Pearly King," who has more pearl buttons on his clothes than any other coster, was presented to Colonel Seely, secretary for war, who gave him and each member of his family a two-shilling apiece.

WOMAN'S RIGHT  
QUESTION MAKES  
STIR IN ITALY

Rejection of Candidate for State  
Employment Brings Movement  
to the Government's Attention

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME, Italy—Feminism has taken even less root in Italy than it has in France. Electoral franchise for women has a few earnest advocates among the upper classes of Italian society, and some eminent Italian statesmen, such as Signor Sonnino, the former president of the council, Signor X. Luzzatti, M. Bisolati and some others, are staunch supporters of the idea.

The position of women in Italy and other Latin countries is still far inferior to that of the men, and the masses of the people are instinctively averse to any reform in this direction. The general backwardness of the country, including that of its administrators, in the recognition of the equality of the sexes is shown in the incident which occurred at the competition for the position of engraver to the mint. Among the competitors was the Signora Lancelotti Croce, who had successfully passed the first test, and was preparing for the second, when she was notified that it was useless for her to continue in the competition since she was debarred from obtaining the position because of her sex. Her work was also refused a place in the exhibition of the competitors' work which took place at the close of the examination.

A protest was immediately lodged with the authorities by the Italian Women's Council and a question on the subject was asked in the Chamber by the deputy Marquis Lucifero. The matter has been placed before the council of state for judgment, it being fully realized that it is of the greatest importance to the cause of women in Italy that the government should from the very first adopt a fair and open attitude with regard to it. The mint competition incident may have a very opposite effect on the feminist movement in the country, than is anticipated by its enemies, since it will serve to bring the whole question before the notice of the public.

JAPANESE TRADE  
RETURNS REPORT  
LARGER VOLUME

(Special to the Monitor)  
TOKYO, Japan—The foreign trade returns for January show a total turnover of yen 100,282,347, as against yen 77,606,139 in January last year. Exports total yen 45,994,148, being an increase of yen 14,519,293, of which cotton yarns were responsible for yen 4,005,915, raw silk for yen 1,504,416, copper for yen 1,056,066, and cotton cloth for yen 934,472. Imports totaled yen 54,288,199, being an increase of yen 8,096,915, of which petroleum represented yen 1,000,337, machinery yen 754,882, miscellaneous manufactures yen 933,918, worsted yarns yen 776,354, oilcake yen 1,005,473, raw and ginned cotton yen 2,552,903, sugar yen 2,838,310, and rice yen 1,705,926. The excess of imports over exports was yen 8,294,051. The excess of exports of specie over imports during the same period was yen 1,803,502.

## COSTERS PROUD OF THEIR CARTS



Amusing event which figured in annual program held at Kensal Rise during Easter

AMERICA'S POLITICAL IDEAS  
SEEN CROPPING OUT IN CHINA

Young Men in a Hurry, Variety of Party Organizations Growing, Increase in Number of Socialists — Yuan Shih Kai Thought Only Man to Rehabilitate Country

(Special to the Monitor)  
HONGKONG—The growth of political parties seems to be a consequential product of popular government; no matter what form the latter may take, and China, with its republican government and somewhat autocratic administration, is coming into line with other countries. Prior to the revolution, it may be said, China was roughly divided into two parties, those who supported the reigning house and those who were opposed to the dynasty; but now the dynasty has disappeared, and so have the old parties. In their places, however, have arisen a number of other organizations, some with rather immature ideals and some with ideals born of real political insight. Having regard to the fact that the mass of the people have no political interests, and that the mass of the people are practically in the same condition, even after the republic has been established for more than a year, it is only to be expected that they should be largely influenced by the pedagogues to whom they are indebted for whatever political knowledge they possess.

The political ideas of Europe, tinged as they are with monarchism, and the political ideas of America, which are characterized with greater freedom of thought and ingenuity of expression, are alike reflected in China today in the parties which have been born there since the revolution. There are in China young men in a hurry, as in the other countries of Europe and America, and an avowed Socialist doubtless explains in some degree the number of people who call themselves Socialists. Of course, it is only fair to admit that there are possibly many adherents of this doctrine who have sound economic reasons for the faith that is in them. At any rate, it is said that the Socialist organization has some 200,000 members, among whom are a sprinkling of well educated men. In some respects related to the Socialists are the One Brotherhood, or Democrats (Kwok Mun Tung), who, as their name indicates, subscribe to the dictum that all men are equal.

While these two parties represent the experimental elements of the country, there are other parties which stand for a more cautious and less advanced policy. These are represented by the Unionists (Tung Yat), men with a mixture of old and modern ideas, the All Peaceful party (Kung Wo), of which General Li Yuan Hung is the leader, and "The People are the Masters Party" (Muncheu), who desire constitutional government. These three parties, though distinct, are in sympathy and have a community of interest and ideals which makes concerted action possible. The Tung Yat and the Kung Wo are the strongest in point of numbers, and it is expected that they will secure the reelection of Yuan Shih Kai as President, though certain northern newspapers assert that the Nationalists, by which the Democrats are known to many, are destined to form the majority in the National Assembly, and therefore to exercise supreme influence in the presidential election. It is reported that General Hwang

ORLEANIST PRINCE  
ASSERTS TRIP IS  
JUST FOR STUDY

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME, Italy—For some little time statements have appeared in the European press that the Duke de Montpensier, an Orleanist prince, had designs on Albania. It was asserted that the prince intended to land troops in that country and proclaim himself its ruler. The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview with the duke which took place on the latter's yacht Mekong at Brindisi. The duke declared that his intention in making a tour in Mediterranean waters was for educational purposes only, and that he had no intention of visiting Albania. He felt an interest in the country but protested against the reports which attributed to him the intention of landing with an army in that country. The correspondent of the Giornale subsequently visited the yacht, in company with the duke who wished to point out the absence of all arms and ammunition with the exception of one machine gun and a Maxim on deck.

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# French Ministry Called Conciliatory and Broad in Scope

## NEW CABINET IN FRANCE HAS WIDER SCOPE

Conciliation Goal Prominent in Barthou Ministry, Which Includes Novel Element in Union Republican President

### POLICY IS SET FORTH

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The ministerial crisis has been quickly relieved for M. Barthou has succeeded in forming a cabinet which inspires confidence. The explosion in the Senate on the occasion of the rejection of the reform bill, which was in fact the rejection of the principle of representation of minorities, although at first seemingly disastrous in its effect, has nevertheless greatly cleared the air.

It may be regarded as the aftermath of the recent presidential election, for the accumulated disappointments which centralized round that question were certain to find some point of escape which eventually came at a time and in a manner most convenient to the government and to the country at large. Electoral reform is, however, a necessity sooner or later and in spite of the recent action in the Senate it is bound to again largely occupy the attention of the new ministry, and in fact of every ministry until it is definitely settled.

When M. Barthou accepted the invitation of the President of the republic to form a new cabinet he by no means discounted the general difficulties of the situation and especially the extreme tension between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Many people regarded the latter as an almost insurmountable deadlock and one which could only be terminated by dissolving Parliament itself and appealing to the country.

### Premier Sets Out Plans

In spite of these conditions M. Barthou did not hesitate to outline very definitely the leading ideas of his policy, and he said he hoped to get together a cabinet that would result in the conciliation and union of the Republican party. In accordance with the announcement already cabled to the Monitor the new premier boldly declared that the two main questions upon which there must be some principle of agreement between himself and his new colleagues were electoral reform and the new military service bill.

He said that with regard to the former it would be necessary to ask the Senate commission to make a serious effort and accept as a principle the representation of minorities. This once accomplished the manner of giving effect to the same could be arrived at by a spirit of conciliation and compromise. With regard to the second point, he said he could not possibly accept office unless he was absolutely assured of the full support of all members of the new cabinet to the three-years military service scheme, and that his main hope of success lay in the idea of Republican union and concord.

### New Influence Seen

M. Barthou sought to give effect to these ideas by extending the eligibility of members beyond the confines of the orthodox majority, thereby permitting the inclusion of men of wider political influence. He also had in view the idea of constituting under the present regime a ministry which, while representing Republican union, should be less restricted to the Radical and Radical Socialist groups. This idea has found expression in the inclusion in the new cabinet of the president of the group known as "Union Republicain de la Chambre." The latter has up to the present time never been directly represented in any ministry and consequently it is a departure which will bring to the cabinet an entirely new influence.

The new ministry is as follows:

Ministers:  
President of the council and education—Louis Barthou, deputy.  
Justice—Ratier, senator.  
Foreign affairs—Stephen Pichon, senator.  
Interior—Klotz, deputy.  
War—Etienne, deputy.  
Navy—Pierre Baudin, senator.  
Finances—Ch. Dumont, deputy.  
Public works, J. Thierry, deputy.  
Agriculture—Clement, deputy.  
Post and telegraph—Masse, deputy.  
Colonies—Jean Morel, senator.  
Labor—Henry Chéron, deputy.  
Under secretaries of state:  
Interior—Paul Morel, deputy.  
Finances—Bourelly, deputy.  
Fine arts—Leon Berard, deputy.  
Merchant marine—De Monzie, deputy.

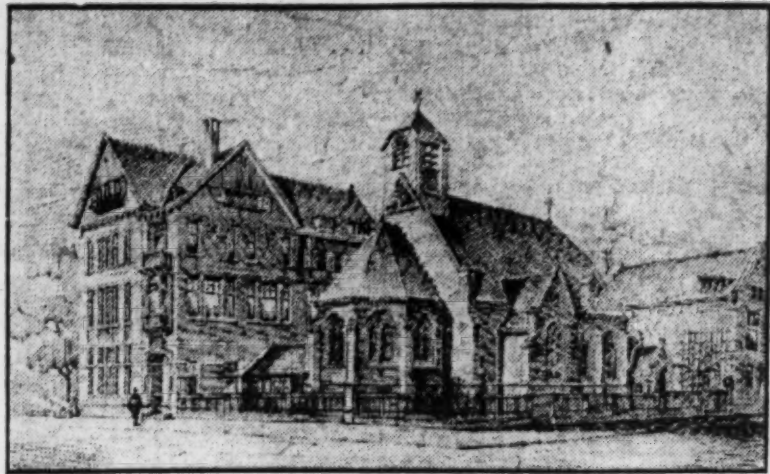
### Business Men Pleased

The last office is an entirely new one and has given much satisfaction to the commercial world. The new ministry includes 12 deputies and four senators, the greater majority of whom have had previous ministerial experience. It comprises four Radicals, four Radical Socialists, three members of the Democratic Left of the Senate, four members of the Democratic Alliance (Republican Left) and one Republican Socialist.

Eight of the members were also in the late cabinet while three have not had previous cabinet experience. The new cabinet fully recognizes the fact that only by means of conciliation can it hope to accomplish the special work that will devolve upon it.

This point is clearly indicated by the

## ENGLISH CHURCH AND SAILORS' HOME BUILDING IN DUTCH CITY



(Reproduced by permission of J. Verheul, Dzn, architect of the buildings)  
Drawing of Episcopal church with adjoining Seamen's Institute, at Rotterdam in Holland

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland.—A new English Episcopal church with an adjoining seamen's institute will be built in Rotterdam, Holland, as the old church St. Marys, which has been in use till now, is in need of extensive and costly repairs, and is situated too far from the docks to be convenient for the English seamen. The church is being built by the Colonial and Continental church

society in London, and the architecture will be in medieval style. The adjoining home for seamen will be built by the Rotterdam section of the Mission to Seamen, with a view to promoting the spiritual and moral welfare of seamen. When completed this home will be a rather large building, and will contain reading, writing, and billiard rooms; a large hall for meetings and different rooms for officers and pilots' apprentices.

### GAIN NOTED IN SINO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDINGS

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Visit to Mikado's Land Shows Results in Commerce and Politics

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKYO, Japan.—According to the opinion very generally expressed, the visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Japan has been most successful, and is likely to have a far-reaching effect on both the commercial and political situation in the far east. He has had a most enthusiastic reception from the populace and from the business men, and has found Japanese statesmen at all times eager to listen to his views.

According to Dr. Sun Yat Sen's speeches on various occasions, he regards Japan as his second country. The differences, he contends, between the Chinamans and the Japanese are so infinitesimal as to be negligible; to Japan has been entrusted the guardianship of the peace of the far east; Japan and China have the same mutual interests, and China is dependent on Japan more than on any other nation for the assistance which will be necessary for the consolidation of the republic, the maintenance of the integrity of its dominions, and the development of its industries and commerce.

As between the republic and the Japanese government Dr. Sun Yat Sen said, of course, at present do little. Until the republic is recognized the efforts toward a political understanding must be postponed. His present work is to urge on Japan, unofficially, the necessity of an early recognition of the republic, and to offer Japanese business men certain valuable concessions, especially in railway building and the reorganization of the Chinese mercantile marine, in return for benevolent neutrality in political matters. The statement of Japan are, for the most part, far-seeing enough to realize that eventually the friendship of China will be indispensable to their country.

The first practical result of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's visit has been the formation of a syndicate for Sino-Japanese undertakings. In reply to an interpellation in the Diet, Baron Makino, minister of foreign affairs, said that the Japanese government was anxiously looking for an opportunity for recognition of the Chinese republic.

### GRAVING DOCK FOR DURBAN MAY HAVE LOW COST

(Special to the Monitor)

DURBAN, S. Africa.—The long talked of graving dock for Durban is at last to come into being. The proposal put forward by the administration is to build the dock in two portions at a cost of £450,000, each section to measure respectively 700 feet and 300 feet in length. The site on Cato's creek lends itself to the building of a dock as no excavating is required. To this circumstance the fact that the cost is so low when compared with Selborne dock at Simon's Town, which cost two million sterling, is due. The latter was literally heaved from the solid rock and entailed an immense amount of labor.

## INDIA SAID TO REALIZE MANUAL TRAINING NEED

Newspaper Urges Importance of Improving Skill of Craftsmen so Country May Recoup Ground Lost in the Industrial Race

### A BEGINNING IS MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—Commenting on a recent speech by the governor of Bombay, in which his excellency emphasized the educational importance of manual labor, the Times of India says that the importance of technical education is fully realized by the government, as might be seen from their expressed determination to move the Victoria Jubilee Institute and develop it along advanced lines.

We look to the institute, continues the Bombay journal, to do much in the future to supply men who will, in his excellency's own words, make "India adapt herself to the practicality of the west." There are some critics who will deplore the advance of education along those lines, but their esthetic teachings are so remote from reality that they need not be considered. To assume that western methods will necessarily eliminate the artistic element from the work of craftsmen who have generations of tradition behind them is one of the most persistent errors into which a narrow school of critics is in the habit of falling.

### Craftsmen Considered

If India is to occupy any place among the industrial nations it will not be by blind adherence to tradition, or by devotion to precepts which are often misunderstood or misinterpreted by English writers. Many of the hereditary craftsmen in India have an amazing skill, but if they today occupy a less important place in the country than was formerly the case, the reason is that they have not advanced with the rest of India, and their defective training prevents them from making that advance.

It is the object of the government to provide educational facilities that will remove that reproach, and so make it possible for India to make up for lost ground in the industrial race. It is for the present generation to determine, concludes the Times of India, whether full use is to be made of this great opportunity.

### School Policy Shown

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—When King George visited Calcutta at the end of 1911, he expressed a wish, when replying to the address from the Calcutta University that a "network of schools and colleges" might be spread over the land, and the government of India has just issued a resolution indicating the steps which it is proposed to take in order to give effect to the policy voiced by the King-Emperor. The question of the expenditure to be incurred is not discussed in the resolution, but some indication of the magnitude of the movement to be taken is given in the fact that the government hopes to see in the not distant future 91,000 public schools added to the 100,000 which already exist for boys and to double the 4,250,000 pupils now receiving instruction.

### Problems Encountered

The question of schools for girls is a more difficult one to deal with, for at present there are only 864,063 pupils, and any increase in this number is more a question of social development than a question of schools, although the resolution deals with the general lines on which the schools should be run in order to popularize them. In the higher branches of education the government is prepared to sanction universities, under certain conditions, at Aligarh and Benares and they also contemplate the establishment of universities at Rangoon, Patna, and Nagpur. The carrying out of the program will, of course, entail considerable time, but the intentions of the government are generally approved, and the sound views expressed in the resolution on the practical nature of the knowledge to be imparted in the primary schools for both boys and girls will win many more adherents to the cause of the education of Indians.

### INDIAN SURPLUS BEING ALLOTTED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The Indian budget for the year 1912-13 declares a year of remarkable prosperity and shows a surplus of over seven and a half million pounds, largely due to the increased receipts for the railways, and also to the opium trade dying out more slowly than was anticipated. Much of the surplus has already been dealt with, but nearly half remains to be distributed, and the majority of this will go to education and urban sanitation, the balance being given to provincial governments for their development. The rapid expansion of trade which has late overtaken the capacity of the railways, is being recognized in twelve millions being apportioned to railways in 1913-1914 against nine million in 1912-1913.

## BRITISH ARMY WELL HORSED SAYS DIRECTOR OF REMOUNTS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
Feeding time in the horse lines of British cavalry camp, with tents in the rear

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Ever since the advent of the automobile the probable effect on the horse markets of the world has been a subject for discussion. It would seem that although the motor vehicle has been largely adopted for use as cabs, vans, and trolleys, and that there has consequently been a diminution in the trade done in horses of this particular class, the demand for saddle horses has not been affected to the same extent.

The remount question has, nevertheless, been more seriously considered by war departments in view of the possible decrease in the supply of horses in the future. For even a small army a very considerable number of horses is required. In the case of England about 80 per cent of the horses needed for the cavalry and artillery come from Ireland, the remainder being provided by the British army.

Mr. Tennant, under-secretary of state for war, gave some interesting information on this subject when speaking on the army estimates in the House of Commons recently. He pointed out that, irrespective of the 140,000 horses that would immediately be required for mobilization purposes, and which it is presumed are available under the scheme which provides for a reserve of horses, the government requires 3000 horses annually as remounts. These horses are

generally obtained as four-year-olds, but they are not considered ready to take their place in the ranks until they are 6 years old and have completed their training.

Referring to the statement occasionally made to the effect that a large number of horses are purchased every year in England for other armies, it was explained that out of some 65,000 horses said to have been exported out of the country in one year only 18,000 approximately were held to have been worth more than £20 each, and seeing that some 8000 horses of this caliber were supposed to have been imported during the same year, it was evident that not more than 10,000 horses which might have been suitable for military purposes, had been exported.

It is interesting to note that the under-secretary of state described how the director of remounts had expressed the opinion that there was no doubt that the British army was as well mounted now, if not better, than it had ever been.

## SWISS SEEK TO STOP GOTHARD CONVENTION

Great Gathering Held in Berne Deeply in Earnest Against the Proposed Ratification

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland.—The protest meetings which have been organized by the people throughout the country against the ratification by Switzerland of the Gothard convention culminated recently in a mass meeting which was held in Berne.

The meeting took place on the Sunday before the discussion on the convention was opened in the federal council and was attended by 13,000 voters and delegates from many parts of the country. The meeting was addressed by 112 speakers from French, German and Italian Switzerland and a resolution was passed unanimously condemning the convention, and bringing before the federal council in the name of Swiss independence and dignity, the undesirability of ratifying it. In the Bundesplatz 30,000 men assembled before the Parliament buildings and sang the national anthem, "Mein Schweizerland" with bared heads.

The great earnestness of the people and the orderliness and dignity of their protest impressed the onlooker with the fact that their opposition to the convention is based on a deep concern for the welfare and independence of their country.

### LIBRARIAN FOR PEACE TEMPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland.—The direction of the Carnegie foundation has appointed Alberic Rolin, professor of international law at Ghent, and secretary of the "Institution de Droit International," director of the library of the Temple of Peace.

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# News from the Campus and the Classroom

## OREGON PLANS TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

To Commemorate Admission of State to Union Fifth Conference Is to Be Held at the University of Oregon

### EFFICIENCY IS TOPIC

EUGENE, Ore.—In commemoration of the fifty-sixth anniversary of the admission of Oregon into the Union as a state, the fifth annual commonwealth conference will be held at the University of Oregon on May 16 and 17.

Efficiency is the text for this year's conference. Prof. F. G. Young, head of the department of economics, who is in charge of the arrangements, is listing as speakers men who have made records for efficiency in the management of municipal, school district, county and state affairs, as well as other eminent authorities in these subjects.

The commonwealth conferences held annually by the university have made a name for themselves, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance of public officials, who will take part in the programs and discussions and profit by the exchange and experiences among themselves with the various experts who will attend.

Besides problems of administration, the general topic of "efficiency" will be interpreted to cover the following subjects, which will be exhaustively discussed: "The Preparation of Oregon Women for the Best Service in Constructive Civic Betterment; Cooperation in Business Organization, and the Public School System."

The girls of the university Y. W. C. A. got out an issue of the Emerald, the student newspaper, last week. The result of their work was declared by the department of journalism the best single number of the Emerald issued this year.

At the annual banquet of the university Y. M. C. A. at Eugene, officers were elected and plans made for next year. The officers elected are: John Black of Portland, president; Vernon T. Metchenbacher of Klamath Falls, vice-president; Walter Dimm of Eugene, treasurer; and Bert Lombard of Eugene, secretary.

**WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY**  
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Elections to the editorial board of the Wesleyan University Argus from the sophomore class are as follows: Arthur C. Eaton, Westfield, Mass.; Albert I. Prince, Chelsea, Mass.; Harold A. Richmond, Norwich, Conn.; and Charles F. Stanley, Middletown. The board has been organized for the coming year by the election of James B. Hasselman '14 of Indianapolis, Ind., as editor-in-chief, and Ralph O. Dulaney '14 of Fruitland, Md., as managing editor.

The newly elected officers of the Y. M. C. A. are as follows: President, W. G. Chanter '14, of Detroit, Mich.; vice-president, J. I. Rowell '14, of Manchester, N. H.; recording secretary, C. M. Day '14, of Newark, N. J.; treasurer, H. R. Willoughby '15, of North Haverhill, N. H. Weekly talks are to be given during the next two months on "Choosing a Vocation."

The non-fraternity men in the sophomore class entertained the other members of the class at a social in Fisk hall Monday evening. This is the first time the non-fraternity men have acted as hosts.

**MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE**  
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Mt. Holyoke College has opened for its spring term. Last Saturday evening Dr. Walter E. Fernald addressed the meeting of the chapter of college settlements. Tuesday evening the freshman recital was given in the gymnasium.

Wednesday evening Col. Darwin C. Pavey lectured to the college on the subject, "An Evening with Dickens." Thursday evening a recital was given in the music building by Miss Dale of the music department, assisted by Mr. Tucker and Miss Francis Woods '14.

Dr. Elizabeth Rebecca Laird of the physics department was recently awarded the Sarah Berliner fellowship of \$1000, the largest endowed fellowship offered to women in the United States.

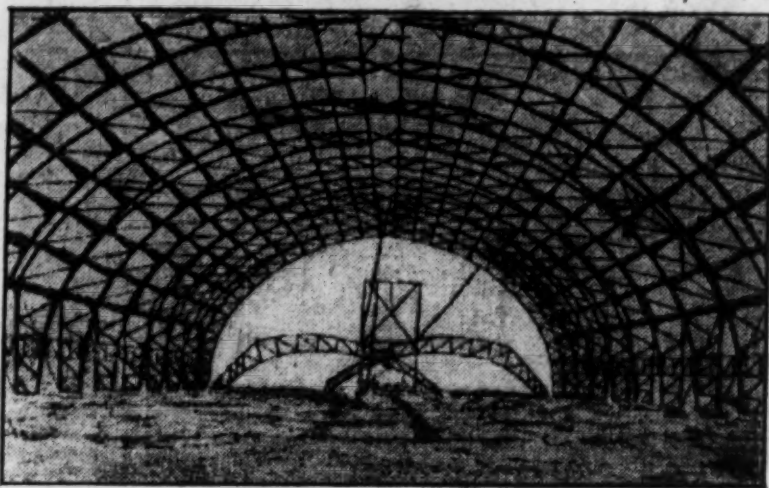
**COLBY COLLEGE**  
WATERVILLE, Me.—Charles Hovey Pepper, of the Colby College class of 1889, has just presented to the college a fine art collection of 79 pictures. This comprises 50 prints in colors of original paintings, 19 carbon photographs, and 10 engravings, most of which were imported from London and Paris.

The college opened for the spring term Thursday. During the recess the Colby musical clubs played at Livermore Falls, Portland, Milo, Presque Isle, Caribou, Fort Fairfield, and Houlton.

**UNION COLLEGE**  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Union College is to have a new \$50,000 building and a \$50,000 endowment for a professorship in political science. The building is to be devoted to the subjects of history, politics and literature. Both of these gifts are to be a memorial to the John Bigelow, an alumnus of Union in the class of 1835.

Recently ground was broken for the new \$100,000 gymnasium at Union. The gymnasium will be completed at the latest in 10 months.

## FRAMEWORK OF ILLINOIS ARMORY



Erection of new \$300,000 structure on campus of Illinois University is advancing rapidly

URBANA, Ill.—Progress is being made in the erection of the new armory for the University of Illinois and it has been found necessary to ask for an increased appropriation of \$50,000 to be used for heating and lighting the building. This brings the total appropriation to \$300,000.

The cadet regiment of the university is claimed to be the largest in the country. At the end of the first semester of the academic year 1912-13 it had enrolled 1325 men who actually drilled.

This is double the size of the ordinary national guard regiment.

**PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY**  
EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy opened for the spring term on Wednesday. The major sports to be played during this term are baseball, track, and tennis. Golf and rowing will also be participated in. There is no regular gymnasium work, the students being obliged to report four times a week for one of the sports.

## OBERLIN RECEIVES \$422,599 IN GIFTS DURING PAST YEAR

OBERLIN, O.—Gifts to the amount of \$422,599 for endowment, new buildings and additional equipment have been made to Oberlin College during the past year according to the report of Treasurer Severance. The largest items include: \$100,000 from an anonymous donor, one half of which is to endow a chair in the theological seminary and one half to endow a seminary employment fund, and \$124,768, the payment on the pledge to the general education board, for the completion of the recent half million fund.

Prof. M. M. Metcalf, head of the department of zoology has been granted leave of absence for the second semester for travel and scientific research in California.

The Oberlin Civic Club, which has received a charter from the Intercollegiate Civic League of America, is organizing for the purpose of stimulating discussion among the men of the institution on questions of local, state and national importance along the lines of good government and politics. The club plans to make a social survey of the village with the view among other things to improve the financial administration.

**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At Syracuse University the twelfth session of the summer school will open July 7, and will close Aug. 15. Sixty-eight college graduates were in attendance at the last session.

Tambourine and Bones Musical Society has been invited to stage a minstrel show at the industrial exposition, which will be held in the Arena April 21-26. The annual concert of the women's glee and instrumental clubs was given Wednesday.

The departments of mineralogy and geology have completed arrangements for special work on the Vermont geological survey during the early part of the summer. The work will be in charge of Prof. C. H. Richardson.

**UNIVERSITY OF MAINE**  
ORONO, Me.—Arrangements are now nearly complete for the annual military hop to be given at the University of Maine on the evening of April 25.

Through the generosity of Louis C. Southard of Boston, the law library has been presented with a set of the special twenty fifth anniversary edition of the "Harvard Law Review," containing 25 volumes and index.

A conference of preparatory school principals is being held this week at the university, with the president and deans of the University of Maine, for the purpose of discussing important subjects concerning the relations of the preparatory schools and the university.

**SMITH COLLEGE**  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Miss Lucine Finch recently gave a recital of southern songs and stories at Smith College. The recital was given under the auspices of the Southern Club to raise money for a scholarship for southern girls.

President Burton announced recently that \$774,004 of the \$1,000,000 fund, which the college is trying to raise, is now in hand, either in actual money or in pledges.

With the opening of another college year the use of the old gymnasium is to be abandoned and all gymnastic work is to be done in the alumnae gymnasium.

**WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC**  
WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester Polytechnic Institute opened on Monday following the annual spring recess of one week. According to the new plan this year the semi-annual examinations for making up conditions were held last Saturday instead of the Saturday following the April recess, as has been the custom in previous years.

"Man Proposes" is the title of the production which the dramatic club will present this evening in Worcester theater. An inter-fraternity assembly will be held tomorrow evening in Terpsichorean hall under the auspices of the eight different fraternities connected with the institute.

**VASSAR COLLEGE**  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Regular work was resumed at Vassar College on Wednesday, after the 10 days spring vacation.

On Wednesday afternoon Prof. W. E. Hammond of Mt. Holyoke College gave an organ recital in the college chapel.

Miss Elizabeth F. White, Vassar '10, of the Bancroft school, New Jersey, spoke to the class in applied psychology, Wednesday.

## SCHOLARSHIP FOR NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FINANCE MEN

NEW YORK—Charles W. Gerstenberg, secretary of the school of commerce, accounts and finance at New York University has announced the establishment of a scholarship in the gift of William E. C. Nazro of Plymouth, Mass., and will be awarded to that student who hands in the best essay on the subject, "The Humanitarian Employer."

The essay will be expected to deal with the subject as it relates either to the large or the small employer and must take up in all its phases the moral obligation of the employer to provide proper conditions of employment.

Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of the university, announced this week a series of six lectures on the subject of "Buddhism," to be delivered in the university building on Washington square by the Rev. August Karl Reischauer, professor of philosophy in Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan, beginning Monday.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**  
PHILADELPHIA—The debate, which was to have been held last Friday in Baltimore at the University of Pennsylvania between Zephosiph Society and Johns Hopkins University, will be held today.

The Zephosiph debaters will defend the negative side of the question, "Resolved, that, constitutionally waived, compulsory arbitration be established to settle industrial disputes between employers and employees in the United States."

The team consists of the following men: J. B. Brosius, Wh '15, captain; F. L. Pinola, Law '15, and W. C. Ball.

"The Topsy Turvy World," the first annual play of the Circulo Italiano of the university, will be given at the Mercantile hall, Broad, above Master street, on Monday.

**CARNEGIE INSTITUTE**  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Former Governor Hadley of Missouri will be the honor guest and principal speaker at the annual founder's day exercises on April 24 at the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The appointment of Dr. Mary Bidwell Breed to the deanship of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women has just been announced.

Word has been received from Washington that the government will erect at once, on a site adjoining the institute, several large buildings as a permanent experiment station for the United States bureau of mines.

In the second song contest for this year the jury awarded as follows: First prize (50) to James R. Sprague and Walter B. Toerger, second prize to James R. Sprague and Zoel L. Parenteau.

**RUTGERS COLLEGE**  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Junior week was observed at Rutgers College last week, and was a brilliant success.

On Thursday evening the dramatic club presented the farce, "The Friends of His Youth" at the opera house, and on Friday evening the junior promenade was held in Ballantine gymnasium, which was decorated in pink, blue and white. On Saturday the various fraternities gave socials and held their house parties.

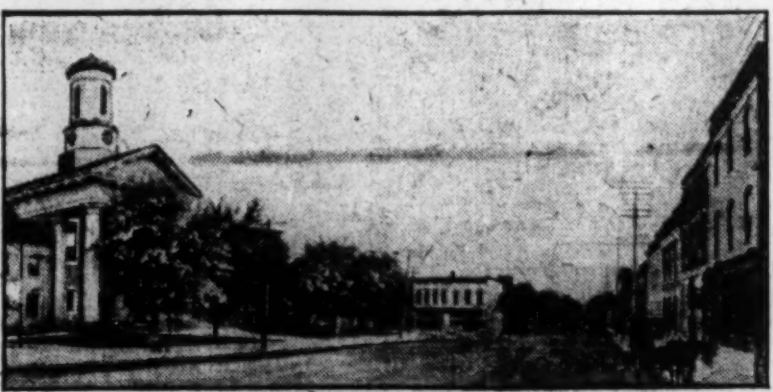
**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE**  
HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College summer session bulletin, of which 12,000 copies are being printed, announces many cultural opportunities, including musical entertainments, public readings and lectures. These promise to make this the most successful session ever held. In expectation of the increased attendance it has been decided to offer board at the Commons at \$6 a week. The session will begin July 7 and close Aug. 16.

**BATES COLLEGE**  
LEWISTON, Me.—Under recent date Bates College has received a commemorative gift of \$10,000 that will henceforth associate with its work the name of Capt. John Bertram, a resident of Salem, Mass.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA**  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Phi Beta Kappa has elected the following seniors at the University of Minnesota to become members: William Anderson, Corrine Bliss, Ray H. Brown, Herbert J. Burgtahler, Helen M. Cates, Mary W. Edgar, Laurence F. Fagerstrom, Margaret R. Greer, Rose S. Gunn, Franc C. Hockenberger, Sophia A. Huleman, Mary B. Kolars, Colice M. Lee, Ruth E. Marshall, Ruth Mohl, Marjorie A. Mortland, Margaret Naechtrieb, Jessie Partridge, Lucian Lauritzen, William Hocken, Dorothy Plant, Jeannette W. Rutledge, Mrs. Justina L. Wilson and Edgar F. Zelle.

Miss Lillian Byrnes won first honors in the annual Pillsbury oratorical contest. She spoke on "The Significance of the Woman's Movement."

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS



Courthouse on Main street, Richmond, Ky.

RICHMOND, Ky.—This city of 7000 people is located in the heart of the Blue-grass region. It is a seat of learning, containing the Eastern Kentucky State Normal school and the Madison Institute for girls, as well as an excellent city of schools. It is in a rich farming section, exporting fine cattle, horses and livestock of all kinds. It is also the center of the tobacco-growing industry, and has two large warehouses, which sell annually 10,000,000 pounds of leaf. The town is located in a historical section, where much of the early frontier Indian fighting occurred. In the Main square is the statue of a pioneer, with a public fountain, reared by David R. Francis of Missouri in honor of this his birthplace. The courthouse lawn is decorated with a slab of stone on which Daniel Boone carved his name in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The business and residence section of the town are handsome and well kept, in keeping with the traditions of the old families who live here.

## BROWN STUDENTS ARRANGE DEBATE FOR HICKS PRIZE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The subject for the annual Hicks prize debate between the members of the sophomore and junior classes at Brown University which will be held May 13 has been announced by the committee of arrangements, consisting of Professors H. B. Huntington, J. C. Dunning and A. H. Jones. The question for discussion is as follows: Resolved: That the present Congress should pass a bill providing for the independence of the Philippines before the year 1920. The preliminary trials for the teams will be held April 16.

In order to increase the efficiency of the Brown Union in its relation to the alumni and faculty of the university, a series of alumni and faculty nights has been planned for the remainder of the year.

The university glee and mandolin clubs are at the present time making the most extensive trip they have ever taken. The tour will extend as far west as Ohio and as far north as Vermont. Concerts will be given in eight cities in New York, Ohio, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and the clubs will be gone from college for two weeks.

**PRINCETON UNIVERSITY**  
PRINCETON, N. J.—Subjects for the class of 1883 English prize for freshmen at Princeton University taking the civil engineering course, have been announced. The prize is the annual interest of \$1000. The topics include: "Commercial Architecture in New York," "Railway Passenger Terminals," "President Wilson's Use of Federal Department for Engineering Relief," "Description of a Successful Manufacturing Plant With Which You Are Familiar," "Some Great Engineering Feats of Recent Times," "Some Aspect of Labor Legislation," and "Some Aspect of the Conservation Question."

The formal organization and election of officers of the Princeton chapter of the Delta Sigma Rho took place recently in Murray-Dodge. The officers are: President, C. E. Bingham, 1913; vice-presidents, C. F. Taetsch, q.; P. F. Myers, 1913. Three new members were also elected—R. S. Rife '13; A. S. Richardson, 1913, and A. C. Williamson '13. A banquet will be held on May 6.

**OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**  
COLUMBUS, O.—Prof. W. S. Elden of Ohio State University delivered an address at Ann Arbor this week before the University Classical Association, on "The Roman Ruins in Tingitana, Africa."

Prof. Joseph V. Denny of the university will attend the ninth annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South in Indianapolis today and tomorrow, where he will deliver an address on "The Value of the Classics to Students of English."

The Girls Glee Club will give its annual banquet on April 21. The officers of the club for the coming year are as follows: Leader, Miss Dorothy Ward; president, Miss Jean Romaine; business manager, Miss Nan Sarples; treasurer, Miss Mary Almek; librarian, Miss Florence Eckmatt.

May 2 is the date set for the regimental hop.

The Student Dames entertain this evening at the Women's Union.

**UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS**  
LAWRENCE, Kan.—Kansas University orchestra together with the Washburn orchestra will give a concert in Lawrence May 7 and another in Topeka May 10.

Of the \$23 students enrolled in the university this year about 32 per cent or nearly 800 have undergone in their time the scrutiny of the advanced standing committee.

Of this number 198 have enrolled since the opening of the fall term. This number includes those who decided to finish in a large school after first years in a small college and those who have changed from the largest universities.

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN**  
MADISON, Wis.—Barnard hall, the new \$175,000 women's building and dormitory at the University of Wisconsin will be completed in June.

Plans for the annual spring carnival are being perfected. The week will open on May 18 and continue to May 30. Military aquatics and athletic events comprise the program.

"The Class of 1913," a two-act comic opera, was presented by the Women's Athletic Association twice, Saturday, at Lathrop hall.

**OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**  
CORVALLIS, Ore.—The first summer camp for farming students ever established at a west coast college will be held this summer at the Oregon Agricultural College. It is a new feature of the summer session.

Dr. Hector Macpherson, professor of economics at the college, and H. G. Starkweather, Milwaukee, of the state grange, will represent Oregon on the rural life commission of America which sails April 26 for three months tour of Europe.

**UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**  
CHICAGO—That the establishment of a Reynolds club fiction library at the University of Chicago will be the principal improvement in the club for the year was the assertion of President Parkinson, who assumed the duties of office recently.

A Chicago newspaper is to publish a weekly supplement, to be written alternately by the women of the Northwestern University and those of the University of Chicago.

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## PORT HURON TAKES GREAT PRIDE IN RAILROAD Y.M.C.A.

PORT HURON, Mich.—A good railroad Y. M. C. A. is one of Port Huron's proudest boasts. It is distinctly a home for the man without a home, and the institution not only is well patronized but each month it shows a large earning on the right side of the ledger.

To those who are familiar with association work this fact is nothing less than remarkable, for the "man inside" is unapologetically cognizant of the struggle it means to make a majority of the "Y's" show an earning 12 months in the year.

As evidence of the success with which the local institution is meeting, it is pointed out that in the month of February, ordinarily a very quiet month, 1102 were accommodated with a night's lodging, while meals were served to 3807. When the fact is considered that these figures are confined exclusively to members of the railroad fraternity, the showing is all the more remarkable.

Prior to the erection of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., the members had their quarters in a frame building, but they had so many visitations by fire it was decided to put up a substantial structure and have a home of which they could well be proud. Their cause was put up to the Grand Trunk officials, who decided to give a helping hand.

The new building is ideally located and an excellent view can be had by looking out of any window. The structure is situated directly opposite the Grand Trunk office and is about a three-minute walk to the round house.

A large reading and rest room occupies the first floor, together with a dining room, kitchen, washroom and nine dormitories. A fine piano and easy chairs are in the reading room, making it a splendid place for the men to while away their idle hours. A pool table will be installed in the lobby, as this is the only place where space is available.

The washroom is one of the most modern in design and is equipped with all the latest facilities. The dining room is capable of seating 30 persons at the tables, and is conducted on the short order method.

The kitchen is large and affords plenty of room for the cooks and waiters. The building contains 33 dormitories, of which 22 are on the second floor, the remaining ones being on the first floor. Each room is fitted out with a bed and chair, and a large window is located in every one, assuring plenty of fresh air.

The cost of a night's lodging is 15 cents. The association employs 14 persons, and the work is divided into two shifts, night and day. The employees have three large rooms above the kitchen and any person working for the R. R. Y. M. C. A. is entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the regular members.

The association buys its provisions by the carload and there is always an enormous quantity on hand in the stock room. Although the R. R. Y. M. C. A. is not trying to make a large profit, the proceeds derived from the dining room also reached more than \$100 last month. This money was turned over to the state association and will be used to erect other buildings throughout Michigan.

An entertainment is held by the men every week, and any one visiting these social functions would be surprised the way the railroad men can play the piano and sing. All persons are invited to attend these socials, and a good time is promised every person who visits the building.

## OKLAHOMA MEN IN BIG DEBATES

NORMAN, Okla.—Students at the University of Oklahoma are to hold their annual intercollegiate debates with the universities of Kansas and Colorado today.

Oklahoma argues in favor of substituting another system of federal control of trusts in the place of the Sherman law against Colorado at Norman, while it takes the negative of the same issue against the Kansans at Lawrence.

## COURTS DIFFER AS TO CONTEMPT

SEATTLE, Wash.—The state supreme court and the superior court are at odds on what constitutes contempt of court and whether refusal of a county board to supply an American flag for the courtroom is punishable. A high court writ, returnable today, forbids Superior Judge John E. Humphries of Seattle to imprison the three county commissioners for contempt in failing to obey the court order for the flag. The commissioners say they have no funds available.

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# President Is Firm on Sugar Tariff

(Continued from page one)

day Representative Broussard was ready to present an amendment to the sugar schedule, and it is said that four other Louisiana representatives are counted upon to vote with him against the bill if it comes up in the House with anything like the present reduction on sugar.

The Democratic caucus of the House had reached only the third schedule of the new bill at the end of Thursday's work. This deliberate progress has raised the hopes of the wool and sugar interests that they may be able to organize sufficient strength to change the bill in the caucus so that it will pass the House with at least a small duty on wool, and without the provision to make sugar free in 1916.

Representative Underwood and his associates of the ways and means committee succeeded in piloting the tariff bill through the day's debate in the House caucus without any change in its rates. Many phases of the tariff were gone into, with demands for changes in duties coming from many quarters. The greater part of the day was devoted to work on the earthenware schedule, which finally was approved after a plea from Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood for party harmony.

When the metal schedule was taken up Representative Webb of North Carolina and others tried hard to get a reduction in the rates proposed on card clothing, a material used on the machines of textile manufacturers.

Representative O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island wanted the duty on files raised above the proposed figure.

Representative Underwood said today he thought the caucus would be almost through with the bill by Saturday night, and that he expected, from the harmonious proceedings of the caucus that the House would pass the bill before May 1.

## HAWAII PROTESTS FREE SUGAR

HONOLULU—The Star Bulletin said Thursday that a petition is being prepared, declaring that "whereas, Hawaii is commercially unable to exist without free sugar, it be allowed to withdraw from the union and resume its previous status of independence if a free sugar provision be enacted by Congress."

## SUGAR COSTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON—According to Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce, the average cost of producing a pound of sugar in Louisiana was 4.39 cents in 1911; in 1910 it was 3.72, and in 1909 it was 3.62 cents, as shown by an investigation by the department.

A comparison of five years of Cuban and certain Louisiana factories is made to show that the yield in Cuba was 229.3 pounds per ton of cane and 161.9 in Louisiana.

## PANAMA WORLD NAVAL PARADE IS URGED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—An international naval parade at the opening of the Panama canal was proposed in the House Thursday by Representative Copley in a resolution to authorize President Wilson to invite foreign nations to participate in such an event.

The resolution would direct that the battleship Oregon have the honor of heading such a parade, commemorating its historic cruise around the Horn to join the American fleet at Santiago during the war with Spain. The parade would start from Hampton Roads and pass through the canal.

To direct the government to establish and operate a line of passenger and freight steamers along the Pacific coast in connection with steamers along the Atlantic coast and with the Panama railroad was introduced by Representative Stephens of California. An appropriation of \$6,000,000 for at least six vessels is proposed.

## MR. BELUE PLAYS

Presenting a program from the standard piano repertoire, Robert J. Belue gave a recital at Steiner hall Thursday evening, before an appreciative house. The works played were as follows: Bach, prelude and fugue; Beethoven, sonata op. 90; Chopin, three studies—nocturne in G minor and waltz in A flat; Schumann, "Novelette," E major, and "Night-piece" in F major; Schubert-Tausig, "Marche Militaire."

## TALK AIMS TO PROMOTE GARDENS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A free illustrated lecture, to which school pupils, teachers, parents and members of local improvement associations have been invited, will be given in the town hall tonight by Prof. O. A. Morton of Massachusetts Agricultural College. The purpose is to stimulate interest in the new Home and School Garden Club just formed.

## BILL TO INITIATE AMENDMENTS

WASHINGTON—A constitutional amendment providing that the Legislatures of one fourth of the states may initiate amendments to the federal constitution in two successive sessions, will be introduced next week by Senator Cummins of Iowa.

## TELEGRAPH SERVICE DELAYED

Telegraphic communication between Boston and the East in general, with Hot Springs, Ark., is subject to considerable delay, according to advices received today from F. W. Barth, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Boston, owing to the conditions in the inundated district.

## NAVY LEAGUE'S HONOR DINNER GUEST



(Copyright by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy

## EARLY ADVANCE TO FLAG RANK IS URGED FOR NAVY

Col. Robert M. Thompson Tells Naval League That Every Other Nation Has Taken Steps to Fit Young Men

## LEGISLATION IS ASKED

WASHINGTON—An earnest appeal for legislation which will enable early promotion to flag rank in the navy was made by Col. Robert M. Thompson of Philadelphia at today's session of the Navy League. He reviewed the present system declaring that when an officer reached the rank of admiral he was of little real use.

"The admiral must be to the fleet what the captain is to the ship," declared Colonel Thompson. "As the moving power and the inspiration, he must have exacting skill gained by actual experience. One cannot learn to maneuver a fleet by studying tactics. Every maritime nation in the world except our own has learned this and has taken steps to secure young and highly qualified men and to give them the necessary experience to fit them for supreme command."

Colonel Thompson criticized Congress for failing to give high rank to its naval officers, referring to the cases of Sampson, Schley and other Spanish war heroes. He cited Captain Root's handling of the Carpathia in the Titanic emergency as proving that young men are necessary in a crisis. He presented statistics which, he said, proved that the cost of the plan he favored was far less than had been thought.

Declaring that the United States has "a naval fleet too small and heterogeneous to meet the ends which justify its maintenance and too large to be carried as a burden or a plaything," Capt. John Hood, a member of the navy general board, addressed the league on Thursday. Captain Hood said that not one of the 31 battleships and 24 destroyers that constituted the fighting force of 127 vessels which assembled for review in New York harbor last October was ready for war. The captain was then in command of the dreadnought Delaware, the pennant ship of the fleet.

"Take as the basis of your naval policy," said Captain Hood, "a building program that will give us by 1925 a fleet of 48 first line battleships, with the lesser units and auxiliaries that go with them, since it is hopeless to attain that result by 1920, the date originally called for by the general board policy."

"Provide and train enough officers and men on the active list and in the reserve to fully maintain this fleet for war. Provide necessary bases and arsenals, and educate the people that no fleet is adequate for the preservation of peace which has not the readiness and strength to meet the enemy and say 'Thou shalt not.' Show them its trifling cost as compared with even the smallest and successful war—our war with Spain."

An efficient navy, large and powerful enough to maintain the nation's prestige, is the policy of the new administration as outlined by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Perry Belmont urged the creation of a national council of defense to advise Congress on military questions and pointed out that one of the planks of the Democratic convention at Baltimore declared in favor of it.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels will be guest of honor at the annual dinner of the league tonight. In his speech the new secretary will announce his views on the navy and it is believed he will further advocate increases in the nation's naval force. In charge of the dinner are Colonel Thompson, Henry H. Ward, Henry B. F. McFarland, Charles Henry Butler and Arthur H. Dadman, who presented the invitation to the secretary in person.

Eight cities have sent invitation to the league to hold its convention next year within their borders. They are St. Louis, San Francisco, Buffalo, Nashville, Milwaukee, Boston, Denver and San Diego, Cal.

## CONGRESS FACES ACTION ON DOZEN CURRENCY BILLS

WASHINGTON—Nearly a dozen currency reform bills, none of which has the endorsement of the administration, are now in Congress. Three of these were introduced Thursday by Representatives Prouty of Iowa, Nelson of Wisconsin and Palmer of Pennsylvania.

Representative Carter Glass, who probably will introduce the measure about which money reform debate will center in the House, conferred Thursday with Secretary McAdoo of the treasury, who has been gathering information from banks upon certain phases of the financial situation. Mr. Glass said at the end of the conference that there will be no difference of opinion between himself and the secretary of the treasury over the bill that he will finally introduce in the House.

The House banking and currency committee will not be organized until the tariff legislation has been disposed of. Senator Owen probably will call a meeting of the Senate committee soon and outline plans for currency reform work to be considered in the present session of Congress.

## "MESSAGE" IS MADE TO READ "ADDRESS"

WASHINGTON—In its reprinted form President Wilson's address which he read to Congress Tuesday includes the brief prologue which he wrote on the morning of its delivery.

When the communication was first prepared and copies were distributed by the government printing office, it was designated "A Message from the President of the United States to the Sixty-third Congress," but later the President decided to read the document, and conforming strictly to the dictionary meaning of the word "message" as a thing sent, the White House staff ordered it reprinted and designated as "An Address by the President of the United States to the Sixty-third Congress."

It was discovered that the records of the communication read in Congress by Washington and Adams were designated as "addresses."

## MR. M'ADOO'S NEWS ORDER IS MODIFIED

WASHINGTON—Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department modified Thursday his previous order by which subordinates were forbidden to give out news, except through the secretary's office.

"The secretary's memorandum with reference to the giving out of news was not intended to prevent the publication of routine matters of legitimate interest to the public," said the secretary. "Heads of bureaus and chiefs of division may give to representatives of the press any ordinary news, but matter involving questions of policy or reforms in the department should be submitted to the secretary for his approval."

## GOVERNMENT MAY DIRECT PACIFICS

WASHINGTON—If the United States court at St. Louis does not approve the new plan of distribution for the Pacific railroads disapproved by Attorney-General McReynolds, it is said here the federal government might take control of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merged properties by means of a receivership.

The railroads have until May 10 to present an acceptable plan for distribution. Mr. McReynolds was advised on Thursday that the railroad hopes to submit its plan to the court on April 21. The attorney-general will oppose its approval.

## LAW FOR EXPLOSIVES PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—The need for more stringent regulations governing the transportation of explosives led the interstate commerce commission to announce on Thursday that it would hold a public hearing upon the subject on May 26 in this city.

## MOHAIR MAKERS IN NEW ENGLAND OBJECT TO DUTY

Manufacturers at Capital Say Adoption of Proposed Schedule Would Result in Closing Down Mills in Rhode Island

## SHOE MEN IN APPEAL

WASHINGTON—Mohair manufacturers of New England are active here this week while the Democratic caucus is in progress on discussion of the tariff bill. They are protesting against the way their industry is treated in the bill, asserting that although one of their requests, separating mohair from wool in a separate schedule, was granted, it is of no value because the rest of the program was not carried out.

These manufacturers asked for protection on raw goats' hair, they say, to keep the growing industry alive in the United States, although it would keep up the price of their raw material. But the reduction in duty on yarns and tops, they say, will destroy the mohair spinning industry in the United States because unless it is high enough to keep out the superior yarns from Great Britain there might as well be no tariff on them at all.

They also say the proposed duty on mohair cloth and pile fabrics is too low to permit the business to live. Representatives here from the mohair mills in Rhode Island say that if the mohair schedule goes through as proposed they will have to shut down the mills.

A report current in congressional circles that the action placing mohair on a separate schedule from wool was the direct result of the presence on the ways and means committee of a member from one district in Texas where most of the hair in this country in raised is declared false and unjust.

It is pointed out by Representative Mahan of Connecticut that Texas has no monopoly on the growing of goat hair, that it is only one of the three great goat raising states, the other two being Oregon and Washington. The manufacturers themselves, who wanted to preserve the goat raising industry in the United States, it was said, were responsible for the change.

In a document entitled an "appeal for fairness," sent to members of Congress, the American shoe manufacturing trade by the Massachusetts branch of the industry asks congressmen to give careful, non-partisan consideration to all aspects of the industrial and commercial situation with reference to shoes, in determining the duty. Data are appended to show that the industry cannot stand being put on the free list.

Members of the Democratic wing of the New England delegation in Congress insist they are standing together in their attitude toward the tariff bill. Some would have written it slightly different from its present form, but have agreed to withdraw their objections in the common interest.

Congressmen from Maine find it difficult to become reconciled to free potatoes, while one Massachusetts representative based his campaign for office on free potatoes, and is as interested in having potatoes free as are the Maine members in having them protected.

Many alleged inconsistencies are cited in the bill, chiefly in putting manufactured articles on the free list and maintaining a duty on the raw materials. Representative Goodwin of Maine cites the duty put on canned lobsters, which, he says, are not put up in this country to any extent, yet have become a common "Sunday dinner" article among the working people of his state.

Representative Thatcher of Massachusetts is being entreated by telegrams from cotton manufacturers in his district to raise the duty on fine grades of cotton cloth. They are satisfied with the cheaper grades but say that they cannot compete with Europe on the fine qualities at the duties specified. Cotton manufacturers in Maine also are exercised, as well as the woolen makers, lumber interests and paper manufacturers.

It is generally conceded about the Capitol that of all sections in the United States, New England will be the most severely affected by the proposed tariff. It is also generally believed, however, that the bill will be adopted and passed in its present form.

The general feeling today appears to be that the House will pass the bill promptly and with little delay, and that the Senate, with the President's efforts, will not prove as great a stumbling block as was at first supposed.

## Three Senators From New England Soon to Be Elected by the People

New England senators soon to be affected by the amendment to the constitution providing for direct election of United States senators by the people are Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Senator Dillingham of Vermont and Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. The last state legislature to ratify the amendment and make it law—Connecticut—thereby waived its right to choose a successor to Senator Brandegee in November, 1914.

There is some speculation as to how much difference it will make in the election. Vermont always has been strongly Republican, so that the result there



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## CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES ASKED

WASHINGTON—Four constitutional amendments were proposed in the House Thursday.

One by Representative Hobson would provide direct election of President and Vice-President; that candidates be nominated by direct primary and elected for a single term of seven years.

One by Representative Barthold would limit the tenure of office of the President to two terms of four years each.

Representative Kahn proposed giving Congress power to grant, project and regulate the exclusive right to adopt and use trade-marks.

Representative Neely proposed an amendment to provide for popular election of United States district judges every six years.

## DUDLEY MALONE TO AID MR. BRYAN

WASHINGTON—It was announced at the White House Thursday that Dudley Field Malone, son-in-law of Senator O'Gorman, would be appointed third assistant secretary of state, to succeed Chandler Hale. Mr. Malone has been offered the position and has accepted it.

## "ALL WOOL" LABELS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Representative Murdock, the Progressive leader in the House, introduced a bill Thursday proposing a series of labels ranging from "pure wool clothing" to "mixed goods," which would hold manufacturers responsible for proper labeling of their goods. The penalties range from \$500 to \$1000 fine and a year in prison.

## GARDEN CONTEST ENTRIES OPEN

SALEM, Mass.—Entry blanks for the annual garden contest under the auspices of the Civic League, were distributed in the public school Thursday. On these blanks the pupils desiring to enter the contest, designate the number and kinds of packets of seeds they desire, which will be furnished by the league at cost. A total of 50 prizes and 90 gratuities will be offered this year. The entries close May 1.

## PUPILS TO HAVE BENEFIT PARTY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—To raise funds to defray the expenses of a class trip to Washington, D. C., planned for the latter part of the month, seniors of the Wakefield high school will have a party in Flanley hall tonight, with Mrs. John A. Glidden, Mrs. Nathaniel J. Doane and Miss Camilla M. Moses as matrons.

## MALDEN PROGRESSIVES ENROLL

About 450 citizens of Malden enrolled as members of the Progressive party at the common council chamber, City hall, Thursday evening.

## REVENUE SERVICE TO BE MADE OVER

WASHINGTON—Reorganization of the internal revenue service as well as the customs service is expected to begin as soon as Col. W. H. Osborne of Greensboro, N. C., becomes commissioner of internal revenue.

Secretary McAdoo is studying customs conditions of various ports with the purpose of pursuing his policy of displacing officials not in accord with Democratic principles.

## SPECIAL BOARDS' INQUIRY SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—In the House Friday Representative Clark of Florida asked for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the work of various commissions and make recommendations to abolish them.

Representative Lobeck asked for an investigation of the extortionate prices the government is compelled to pay for elevators in the various government buildings.

## CUBA MAY REQUIRE NEW TREATY

WASHINGTON—A new reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States may be prepared following a conference Thursday between Cuban Minister Rivero and Secretary Bryan on the effect of the coming tariff revision upon the sugar and other products of Cuba. A new treaty will be asked for, the minister said, if the tariff bill goes through as introduced by the ways and means committee.

## NEW LAND IS OPENED

STOCKTON, Cal.—Water from the Stanislaus river will be turned on April 6 into the big canals of the San Joaquin and Oakdale irrigation systems, and 135,000 acres of land now dry soon will be placed in cultivation.

## FEDERAL EXPERT IS DEAN

WASHINGTON—Dr. Kendrick C. Bahcock, specialist in the United States bureau of education for three years, has been made dean of the collegiate department of the University of Illinois.

## AMUSEMENTS

**FOLK SONGS**  
Of England, Scotland and Ireland, by the Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller of Dorset, England  
**AT THE TULLIES**  
Friday, April 11th, at 8:30 o'clock  
Monday, April 14th, at 8 o'clock  
PROGRAM FOR YOUNG PEOPLE  
Wednesday, April 16th, at 4:30 o'clock  
Cards of admission \$1.50. On sale at Oliver Ditson & Co., Tremont St., C. W. Bomberger & Co., 322 Boylston St.

Tremont Temple 2:30 and 8:15—25c-50c

**PANAMA CANAL**

And Actual Balkan War Scenes

Kinemacolor Pictures

## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## OF CREPE DE CHINE AND SATIN

Graceful gown trimmed with lace

SPRING is a constant inducement, to plan functions of one sort or another and gowns such as this one are needed. In this case, the materials are crepe de chine and satin with lace trimming, but one can fancy such a gown made from a great many different fabrics, for the season is singularly replete with pretty ones. Silk and wool marisettes are exquisite over satin, charmeuse could be used throughout, brocade would be pretty over plain silk, or one of the very lovely embroidered voiles could be used in combination with plain messaline.

The skirt is graceful and attractive, while, at the same time, it is simple to make. There are two pieces in the foundation and the drapery consists of two pieces, simply gathered at the upper edge and drawn down into points and weighted with tassels.

The bodice includes the little vest effect that is so much liked this season, and this vest meets the lines of the skirt to make an exceptionally good effect.

In the picture, the bodice is finished at the waist line, but it can be made with a cutaway puffed bodice that completely transforms it, while, for daytime occasions, it can be made with high neck and long sleeves. The gown as illustrated, however, is such an attractive and such a smart one that it is likely to be accepted without question. When it is added that the making means no difficulty, it will take on increased attractions.

For the medium size, the waist will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of lace 12 inches wide, 1/2 yard 21 inches wide for the waistcoat; the foundation skirt will require 4 1/2 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide and the drapery 2 1/2 yards 27 or 36 inches wide.

The pattern of the bodice (7655) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7622) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can



be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## WAY TO MAKE FIRM EYELETS

THE FRENCH have this practical method of finishing eyelets, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion: They work the eyelet in the usual way within three stitches of the end; then they make the last three stitches very large and run the needle through them. Next, the third or last stitch is held down with the finger and the second stitch pulled, which tightens the first stitch; then, in the same way, the third stitch pulled tightens the second; and the pulling of the thread itself tightens the last one. This makes a firm eyelet, without knots or any bulkiness at all.

## TRIED RECIPES

**GROUND RICE PUDDING**  
Put four ounces of ground rice into a saucepan with one quart milk, grated rind of one-half lemon and two tablespoons sugar, cook slowly for 10 minutes, add three well-beaten eggs and when the mixture is slightly cool then stir in one tablespoonful butter and two ounces preserved cherries; butter a mold, pour in mixture; bake in a slow oven for one hour; turn out, and serve with raspberry sauce. Put two tablespoons raspberry jam into small saucepan, add two tablespoons brown sugar and one-half cupful of water. Boil these for 20 minutes, then strain. If fresh fruit is in season, one half a pint of raspberries may be used instead of the jam.

**STUFFED ARTICHOKE FONDS**  
Heat the contents of a tin of artichoke fonds and drain off the liquor. Make a puree of onion puree, or, if onions are objectionable, make a puree of green peas seasoned with a little mint, and make a pyramid of this in each artichoke fond. Pour over a little melted butter and serve in a covered dish or as a garnish to noisettes of mutton.—The Epicure.

**PINEAPPLE MARMALADE**  
Peel, core and chop the pineapple. Weigh and allow a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Mix well and let stand in a cold place over night. In the morning cook about half an hour, then run through a sieve. Return to stirring almost constantly for half or three quarters of an hour until a clear amber-colored paste that will be firm when cooled. Pack in small jars.

**SWEETBREAD FRITTERS**  
Cut the remains of cooked sweet breads into dice, add a little lemon juice and paprika, dip in a thin frying batter and fry a rich brown. Garnish with parsley chopped fine.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

**SALMON ESCALLOP**  
Take deep pudding dish, butter it well, place in alternate layers cold boiled and sliced potatoes, canned salmon and sliced raw onion. Season with salt and pepper. Cover top with rolled crackers, grated cheese and dots of butter. Pour over all one large cup milk and bake a rich brown.

**SPONGE PUDDING**  
Mix thoroughly half cup each sugar, butter and flour, add one quart boiling milk and let get cold. Then add well beaten yolks of six eggs, whites beaten stiff, flavor. Pour in buttered tin, set in pan of water and bake 30 minutes.—San Francisco Call.

## WORTH KNOWING

Soapsuds form a very valuable manure for bushes or young plants; therefore, instead of throwing them all down the drain, put some of them on your garden.

Keep the inside of your oven scrupulously clean; have the shelves, sides and door scraped down and washed with hot soda and water at least once a week.

The secret of frying fish crisp and brown without either egg or bread crumbs is to dry it well, dredge both sides with plenty of flour and plunge it into-boiling fat. Be sure that the fat is boiling and have plenty of it, as upon that depends the crispness and brownness of the fish.

To keep lettuce fresh from one day to the other wet thoroughly and roll up in paper, tucking the ends in firmly to exclude the air. A paper bag, the neck tied tightly with a string, will do. Celery may be kept crisp a long time in the same way. Cabbages keep well tied in bags and hung up.—Montreal Star.

## FASHION BITS

Hand painted materials are very modish for evening wear.

Satin cloth is used a great deal for trimming frocks of satin.

Natty jackets of satin or figured silk materials give a decided air to the simple frock of silk.

The square effect is becoming more noticeable in all kinds of gowns.

Fancy erettes make very stylish separate vests.

A tailored shirtwaist of white silk brocade is worn with the carefully tailored suit.—Newark News.

## DO NOT DESTROY BITS OF FAT

Some fit for cooking, others for soap

THE wide yellow strips of fat on a steak frequently remain on the plate at the close of the meal. Put these into a small saucepan reserved for the purpose (an old one will do, if it does not leak) and set in the oven.

With no care, except to turn over the fat to hasten matters a little, this will try itself out and before long a half cupful of clear beef fat will be ready to turn off. Roast beef and corned beef, the solid mass on the gravy bowl, the skimmings from the kettle, treated the same way are equally valuable.

Chicken and turkey fat, the large flakes that may be removed when the fowl is prepared, as well as the fat that rises in making broth, are also excellent, but should be kept apart from the beef.

It is surprising how these materials accumulate and the cook need never be without an excellent substitute for butter for cooking purposes, according to the Pictorial Review.

Beef drippings make excellent pie-crust, and for gingerbread and cookies are even better than butter. Cake, too, for the children, cheap and wholesome, tender though not rich, and drop cakes, come forth most appetizingly.

Potatoes and fish fried in drippings are delicious, and its use for greasing pans or in any other way as a substitute for lard is satisfactory and economical.

Poultry fat is just the thing to use in spice cakes and spice cookies, and some cooks depend upon it for the crust for

chicken pie. It comes from the oven clear and yellow, and not unlike butter, for which it is a good substitute for shortening or frying.

A covered pail may be kept under the kitchen sink into which to turn every bit of waste fat, even if discolored or crumb-filled. All the mutton and lamb fat goes into this, but scraps should be tried out in the oven, as in the case of those to be used for cooking. A bit of stale meat may taint the whole and give an unpleasant odor.

Buy a can of potash, and when you have three pounds or more of waste fat, follow the directions upon the can for making hard soap. Add a tablespoonful of ammonia and one of borax, and when done you will have several pounds of good hard white soap that will serve to wash the dishes for months, and has cost almost nothing.

Sometimes a cupful of the fat may be disposed of at once, without waiting for the quantity to accumulate, by mixing it on the spot with some of the potash—you will soon learn to guess at the quantity—adding the other ingredients, and pouring the mixture into a bowl or cup. In a few hours this turns out a hard, white piece of soap, ready for use.

It is the work of only a few minutes to supply oneself with soap, for made in this way there is no boiling to be done. Dissolving, straining and mixing are all that are required, and the gaily array of white soap that you are sure is clean and wholesome well repays the effort.

## WHAT GIRLS CAN DO FOR GIRLS

President's daughter tells of Christian Association work

EVERY girl who starts out to do social work is embarrassed by the mere number of the choices open to her, says Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President of the United States, in Good Housekeeping. Church work, playgrounds, social centers, libraries, probation work, settlements and the Young Women's Christian Association are only a few of the great movements that offer to either the professional or the volunteer worker opportunities for constructive and permanent work. Probably no one of them has places for so many different kinds of girls as has the Young Women's Christian Association. A little stenographer once said to me, "If I were only working in a place where I could feel that I was helping to make girls happier, I wouldn't mind working twice as hard." I know that helping to sell stockings is useful and necessary, but oh, how much I want the sense of being directly and personally of service."

In the association the youngest stenographer can have this sense of being an integral part in the work of service, and there is room for innumerable different kinds of gifts and training. Nor does it matter much where a girl lives. The work of the association, radiating from its center in New York, may be found almost everywhere. If you should enter with me the beautiful headquarters on Fifty-second street and Lexington avenue and should see how extensively and adequately they are equipped and yet with what simplicity and taste, and should be shown the auditorium and the rows of offices, it would be a revelation to you. Then perhaps you would be given a glimpse of that side of the building where 50 young

women are being trained for the leading positions in the association—of which, alas, there are over five times as many as we have women fitted to fill them. Finally, when you learned that though the headquarters budget is nearly \$400,000 the budget of the nation-wide association is nearer \$10,000,000, you would begin to realize the extent of the work. If you should stand at one of the upper windows and see New York lying below you, or if in the exhibition room you should be shown the charts of our work, you could see all America spread out before you, and your imagination would be thrilled.

In the cities you could see thousands of girls pouring into classes all day and all evening; 16,000 in domestic classes; and 80,000 studying millinery, sewing, typewriting and anything else that shows a young woman how to be more efficient, and to realize the ever-present love of God. You could see the Travelers Aid meeting girls at the trains and boats—all girls, not merely members of the association. The gleam of her badge has cheered many a lonely and discouraged girl and guided her to safe-keeping.

The 13,000 young women who have obtained employment through our employment bureau next pass before your eyes. You could hear the little music student in Boston, who hailed from Texas, saying to the secretary, "In all of New England I have no one to go to for advice but you." You could see boarding homes provided at reasonable rates for young women who are stranded in a strange town, or for homeless working girls who would otherwise have no safe place in which to stay.

## CRINKLED COTTON IS MODISH

Crepes and voiles unusually lovely

THIS is to be a year of delightful cotton fabrics. All the crinkled weaves are modish, and we shall see much of washable crepe and voiles, writes Anne Taylor in the Woman's Magazine. For the spring blouse nothing is daintier than voile striped with chenille. Made with the drooping shoulder effect, the lower part of the sleeve slightly flared into a cuff, the new blouse is prettily adapted to making in such soft clinging cottons.

Printed crepes and voiles are unusually lovely, particularly in the Bulgarian borders. In other designs the colors are very pronounced—reds, blues, greens or strong tans, with the design accepted by an outline of black. The open drawn work border is in favor and there are colored cotton voiles machine embroidered French knots. Borders of rough weaves are also seen on these crepe cottons.

Among other conspicuous novelties in cottons are the embossed cotton velvets, and you may rub your eyes in bewilderment at the sight of sheer crepe or voile with a wide border of plush brocade—every thread cotton. The manufacturers have not been content with one border, but some of the new cottons have as many borders as an oriental rug. For instance, a white eponge will have a hand printed border of colored wreaths, the band of filet net and finally a strip of the eponge in a contrasting color.

While most of these are in white, the new colorings, salmon pink, rose leaf pink, various shades of yellow running from cream to an oriental brown, dull blues, soft reds, are reproduced not only in more elaborate weaves but in mercerized cloths that have much of the effect and all of the draping quality of silk.

Draped skirts have reached the stage of acceptance by slender and stout figures alike. Although the stout woman

frowned upon the drapery at first yet when she sees one of her friends in a modified draped skirt—just a breadth of the cloth charmingly caught up in simple folds—the fashion is received happily. For it is quite the thing in a tailored skirt and altogether charming in afternoon frocks of charmeuse, crepe-meteor or crepe de chine.

Sometimes the effect of drapery is prettily attained in the arrangement of wide sash ends drawn from either side of the girdle and joined quite low on the skirt. Straight hanging sash ends are also used, serving to introduce a pretty color touch.

Another acceptable fashion is noted in the overblouse. Made of chiffon and satin, it will go far toward combining short lengths of silk or velvet with a lace blouse that perhaps has seen service.

In the one-piece style of dress long lines are favored, the vest of the waist being continued in the line of the skirt to form an inset panel. For these little one-piece effects the stiff linings of other years have been superseded by soft cottons—rattines, voiles, and crepe weaves.

Very many of the new spring blouses give indication that the shoulder yoke will be the distinguishing mark of many of the new designs. Pippings are favored trimmings, and in many of the spring waists bolero effects are simulated by cordings or pippings of another color, or the waist fronts are open at the lower edge in jacket fashion, disclosing a vest of lace or net.

A fine wool chiffon—panama by name—comes double-folded and in a great variety of colors and shades. It is soft so that it lends itself to drapery with excellent effect.

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2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

## DRESSING ROOMS AND CLOSETS

Their important places in a home

DRESSING ROOMS and closets should be necessities, not luxuries; but alas our architects' ideas of the importance of large bedrooms have made it almost impossible to incorporate the proper closets and dressing places a woman really requires, writes Elsie de Wolfe in Good Housekeeping.

In my recent article on bedrooms I advised the division of a large bedroom into several smaller rooms: ante-chamber, sitting room, sleeping room, dressing room and bath. The necessary closets may be built along the walls of all these little rooms, or if there is sufficient space one long, airy clothes closet may serve for all one's personal belongings. Of course such a suite of rooms is possible only in large houses. But even in simple houses a small dressing room can be built into the corner of an average-sized bedroom.

A very good plan, which has turned out excellently in several instances, is the building of a wee room within a large room, or rather lining a dressing room with closets, so that all the walls are completely covered and one has ample room for dresses, shoes, hats, veils, gloves, etc. Each article has its own specially planned shelf or receptacle. The closets can be painted any light color, say cream-white, with a single line of deeper note, pink or blue or green. This deeper note can be repeated in the lining of the closets. Often a gay chintz is employed.

Certain of the closets should be fitted with the English tray shelves and each tray should have its sachet. The hats should be on little stands and each stand covered with silk or chintz, and the hangers for gowns should be covered in the same material. This makes an effective ensemble, and whether in rich materials or simple cotton fabrics is most attractive and orderly.

The little cabinet de toilette need not be much larger than a closet, if the closets are built ceiling high and the doors are utilized for mirrors. Such an arrangement makes for great comfort and privacy.

In France every woman dresses in her cabinet de toilette; it is one of the most important rooms in the house. No self-respecting French woman would

dream of dressing in her sleeping room. Here I find that most of our country women dress in their bedrooms. I infinitely prefer the separate dressing room, which means a change of air and which can be thoroughly ventilated. If one sleeps with the bedroom windows wide open it is a pleasure to have a warm dressing room to step into.

I think the first thing to be considered about a dressing room is its utility. Here no particular scheme of decoration or over-elaboration of color is in place. Everything should be very simple, very clean. The floors should never be of wood, but may be of marble or mosaic, cement or plain white tiles, with a possible touch of color. If the dressing room is bathroom also there should be as large a bath as is compatible with the size of the room. Wall cabinets and glass shelves for one's bottles and sponges and powders are most necessary.

A closet is absolutely necessary, and if space is precious the interior may be so fitted with shelves that every inch is in use. The outside of the closet door may be fitted with a mirror and narrow shelves may be fitted on the inside of the door, just wide enough to hold one's bottles. If the closet is very shallow the inner shelves will have to be grooved, so that the door may be closed without smashing the bottles. By this arrangement one's bottles are within easy reach. This bottle closet has been one of my greatest successes in small apartments, where much must be done in little.

Have your mirrors so arranged that you get a good strong light by day and have plenty of electric lights all around the dressing mirror for night use.

## APPLE JELLY

To make apple jelly wash apples and slice them without removing skin or seeds. Bagly cover the fruit with water and cook slowly until the apples are very tender. Drain them through a jelly bag over night. To one pint of juice allow a pound of granulated sugar. Let the juice come to a boil before adding the sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil rapidly until the jelly point is reached, put in tumbler and seal.—Chicago Journal.

## APPLIQUE WORK FASCINATING

Gowns and coats adorned with it

AMONG needlewomen applique work has long been numbered among the most fascinating varieties of stitchery. The modern development of the work, however, differs considerably from the manner of doing it years ago, according to a contributor to the Philadelphia North American.

To do applique work successfully, select materials of a soft, pliable variety for the groundwork, as well as for the design to be applied. The work need not be stretched in a frame, as it is easily handled. After deciding upon the background material and the contrasting color for the design to be applied, cut out roughly the shapes for applique, allowing a half inch or more beyond the traced lines. Baste these forms down carefully, each in its correct position, placing the work flat on the surface of a table. Use small basting stitches, following the traced outline.

Over the outline buttonhole stitch the applique in position, using a stitch one eighth of an inch long, with the heading toward the outer edge of the design. Care should be observed to keep the stitch at right angles to the outline.

When the buttonholing is completed, cut away the portion of material which extends beyond the outline. A sharp pair of manicure scissors is suitable for this purpose.

Library table runners are lovely when decorated with applique work. Measure the top of your table, allowing the cover

to extend from 12 to 14 inches over the ends, if you do not admire those of the exact dimensions as the top. Ecru linen is a popular material for table runners and to this applique a border of conventionalized wild rose and foliage, making the flowers rose color and the leaves a blue green. Buttonhole stitch them to the linen with silk of corresponding colors. A hem of blue green 2 or 2 1/2 inches wide may be stitched to the ends if desired.

Handsome collars for evening coats are also adorned with applique. Pale green broadcloth is used for a pretty collar and blue green silk forms the applied design. Green embroidery silk of a darker tone than the cloth is used to fasten the silk motifs to the broadcloth. Be particularly careful when basting the design to the cloth that it fits smoothly with unbroken lines. Linen collars may be trimmed in the same manner, using linen of a darker or contrasting color on a pale tinted background.

Stencil patterns will furnish many successful designs for applique work. Fuchsia, wistaria, poppy, rose, lily and iris are all suitable flowers for needlework of this type.

Applique work is extremely artistic and progresses rapidly, which is enough to recommend it to needleworkers.

Often one sees the Bulgarian trimming on the hat the same as that used for revers and cuffs of the suit with which the hat is worn.

# Work of Pupils in School Advertises Attractions of Town

## FARMERS TO GO TO MR. WILSON WITH PROGRAM

Committee Appointed by Chicago Conference on Marketing and Credits to Ask Government to Grant \$1,000,000 Fund

## FEDERAL LOANS PLAN

CHICAGO—Authorizing a committee to go to Washington to present to President Wilson its conclusions, the three day conference held here on marketing and farm credits came to a close Thursday.

The committee will appeal for the establishment by the government of a bureau for the study of markets, crops and cost of transporting foodstuffs. It will assert that the appropriation of \$50,000 for such an organization, which is now pending, should be increased to \$1,000,000. It will ask for federal loans to farmers.

The chairman, Frank P. Holland, will name a committee in each state to place these subjects before the state governments.

Arrangements were undertaken for a second national conference to open in Chicago on April 14, 1914, and for an international conference at San Francisco in 1915.

The members of the committee which will go to Washington include:

T. D. Harman, chairman, Pittsburgh; Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, University of Texas; John Sebastian, Chicago; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; Dr. J. H. Connell, Oklahoma Agricultural College; Vance C. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. P. Myer, Chicago; Charles A. Shamel, Chicago; Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C.; Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.; Lieut. Gov. S. R. McKelvie of Nebraska; Edward Byrnes, Chicago.

The conference, which comprised 500 farmers, journalists, financiers and economists, passed a resolution detailing its opinion, in which it held that the small farmer is unable to secure for sufficient time at a reasonable rate and under favorable conditions the capital with which to purchase a farm, or to procure the equipment and materials necessary. "We urge," the resolution continues, "the nation-wide necessity of a general reform in our currency, banking and credit systems as the most important legislation to be undertaken by Congress. Comprehensive in this national plan must be facilities for securing the wide circulation of the notes of farmers, merchants, manufacturers and business men generally through proper discount and rediscount systems. We favor the enactment of both state and federal laws which will provide for the organization and proper supervision of cooperative credit associations for both farmers and wage earners; also cooperative long time land mortgage associations as well as joint stock long time land mortgage banking."

The committee on distribution recommended that secrecy be withdrawn from government crop reporting, so that farmers may be furnished accurate data relative to the amount and source of the food supply, and also wherever the demand is and the amount required to satisfy that demand for each commodity.

## DAUGHTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS ELECT OFFICERS

Officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Daughters of Massachusetts, which was held yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick. They are: Mrs. Austin C. Wellington, president; Mrs. Otis S. Brown and Mrs. Oliver Ames, Sr., vice-presidents; Miss Jennie G. Moseley, recording secretary; Mrs. Frederick M. Newcomb, corresponding secretary; Miss Martha E. Prescott, treasurer; Miss Mary E. Rand Miller, assistant treasurer; Mrs. W. W. Boyden and Mrs. Robert W. Southwell, auditors.

The business meeting was followed by a reception at which the military aides from Wellington camp, Sons of Veterans, were present in uniform. Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Darling was master of ceremonies.

## FARMERS GET LESS SAY STATISTICS

WASHINGTON—That farmers were getting less for their staple crops on April 1 this year than on that day any other time within the last five years, has been figured out by the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture. On April 1 this year prices of staple crops averaged 25.9 per cent lower than on like date of 1912; 3.7 per cent lower than in 1911, 18.2 per cent lower than in 1910 and 17 per cent lower than in 1909. This year the average of prices increased three tenths of 1 per cent during March, against an average increase of 2.1 per cent during March of the past five years.

## CITY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS GAIN

WINDSOR, Ont.—Customs collections for the fiscal year for Windsor district aggregate \$4,000,000. This is an increase of 100 per cent over former years. The collections for March totaled \$501,982.

## YOUTHS IN SHEBOYGAN, WIS., CLASS EXERCISE WIN NOVEL PUBLICITY TO THEIR HOME TOWN

Statements of Its Scenic Beauties, Activities and Achievements Are Spread Broadcast Through Letter-Writing of Grade Pupils

## SAMPLE ESSAY SHOWN

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—While the products of more than 100 busy factories of all sorts, from cheese making to furniture and porcelain enamel, give Sheboygan commercial pride, substance and growth, its intellectual attainment ranks its industrial achievements. There are bright teachers and bright boys and girls in the public schools and consciously, or it is more likely, unconsciously, some excellent exercises practiced in the grammar grade are an effective lesson in local patriotism, and more.

Letters were written recently by 34 pupils of the eighth grade school in the fourth ward and sent to superintendents of schools in different cities of the country, the superintendent being asked to have some eighth grade pupils respond. The system of exchange letters had been tried before. A sustained description of the scenic delights and advantages of the city has been penned and its commercial activity depicted in the subjoined sample letter, as taken from the Sheboygan Telegram:

"Longfellow School,  
"Sheboygan, Wis.,  
"March 3, 1913.

"Members of the Eighth Grade,  
"Steubenville, Ohio.

"Dear Friends: Our teacher has proposed that we write to various schools in the United States, so we are going to tell you about the scenic beauties and manufacturing greatness of Sheboygan, and dairying in Wisconsin. The eighth grade of last year wrote some letters and received many interesting answers. I hope to receive a letter from you.

"Sheboygan, located on the western shore of Lake Michigan, is surrounded by a varied and interesting landscape. The sandy beach is especially interesting at North Point and Lake View. The

## COLLEGE EDITORS ARRANGE CONTEST FOR STORY PRIZE

Competition among the three colleges, Harvard, Princeton and Yale, has been established in a tri-collegiate conference held under the auspices of the Harvard Advocate, the Yale Courant and the Nassau Literary Magazine, for the best short story, poem or one-act play.

The competition is open to all undergraduates of Harvard, Princeton and Yale universities. Three first prizes of \$50 each, or suitably engraved medals, at the choice of the winners, will be offered. A contestant may compete for all three prizes if he wishes. Manuscripts may be submitted between Nov. 1, 1913, and Feb. 1, 1914, signed by an assumed name, and accompanied by an envelope bearing the writer's real name.

The judges are to be chosen from the faculties of the three universities and will include a noted writer or critic who is not connected with the universities.

Though no restriction in length is placed on the manuscripts, 500 words is recommended as sufficient for the short story.

## SCHOOL CHORUS TO SING "REQUIEM"

Pupils of the Somerville high school will give Verdi's "Requiem" under the direction of S. Henry Hadley at Symphony hall April 21. The chorus of 600 voices will be assisted by 60 players from the Symphony orchestra and by Mrs. Marie Sundelius, soprano; Miss Adelaide Griggs, contralto; Harold Tripp, tenor, and Willard Flint, basso, as soloists.

The school in previous years has given performances of large choral works, among them "Elijah," "The Seasons" and "The Creation."

## MISSISSIPPI FALLS SLIGHTLY

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—At 10 o'clock Thursday night the river gage showed a slight fall. At Wilson the break in the levee is widening and the water will cover 300,000 acres and with that from the Graves Bay crevasse will cover about 40 per cent of the St. Francis basin of 1,600,000 acres. The levees here are holding.

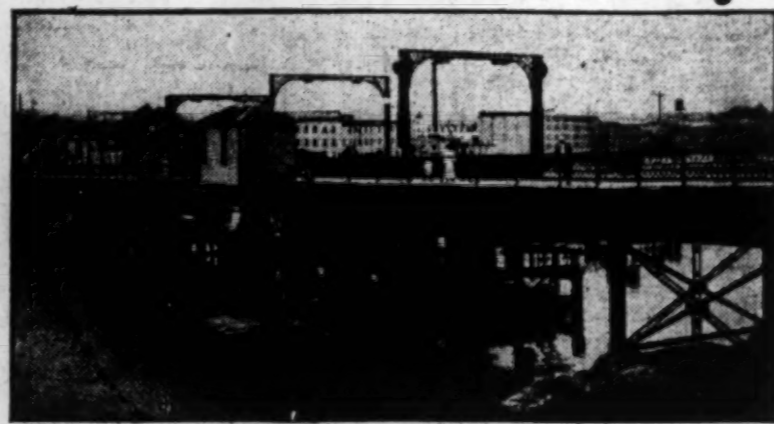
## HARVARD FEDERATION ELECTS

Officers elected for the year 1913-1914 at a meeting of the Federation of Territorial Clubs at Harvard Union are as follows: President, G. G. Geraghty '14; recording secretary-treasurer, E. Van D. Moncrieff '14; corresponding secretary, J. V. Fuller '14; executive committee, S. P. Clark '14, J. W. Estey '14, K. W. Snyder '14.

## CITY LABORERS MUST WAIT

Increase in the pay of city laborers in Boston from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day is unlikely to go into effect before June 1, according to a statement issued by Mayor Fitzgerald last night.

## PENN AVE. BRIDGE, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.



Public improvement recently erected in city of export fame in dairy and other products

## LOOKING ON THE SHEBOYGAN RIVER



View on stream of importance to mills and commerce of a northern Lake Michigan port

latter is nicely wooded and thus forms an ideal picnic ground, being about two miles from the business section of the city. A perfect view of the lake may be obtained from North Point. We are fortunate in having Fountain park in the center of our city. The shady grass plots and mineral spring attract people to this park during the summer months. This park and the four other parks attract many birds here. Some miles from our city is Elkhart Lake, a famous summer resort, which is connected with Sheboygan by an interurban line. The lake has fine bathing beaches and is surrounded by a great variety of trees and shrubs. The ride from Elkhart to Sheboygan presents hills, glens, orchards, grassy meadows with cows grazing in them, and waving fields of grain. Mr. Comstock, who has trav-

## STATE STREET IN BELVIDERE, ILL.



BELVIDERE, Ill.—Agriculture and manufacturing are the leading industrial activities of this town, an attractive place located in a rich farm and dairy section of northern Illinois and having about 7500 population. Borden's Condensed Milk Company has a large branch here. Other factories include that of the National Sewing Machine Company, one of the largest of its kind in the world; the Belvidere Sewing Machine Products factory, a prosperous business owned by the citizens, and the Gossard Corset Company's branch, which employs hundreds of men, women and girls.

## OFFICERS AND SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS NAMED AT HARVARD

Appointments to offices of Harvard University have been made recently as follows: William Cameron Forbes, agent for collecting specimens of Philippine birds, from April 1, 1913. Mr. Forbes is a graduate from Harvard 1892; L. L. D., 1912. Four four years he was a member of the United States Philippine commission and secretary of commerce and police in the government of the Philippine islands, and one year Vice-Governor of the Philippines. Since 1909 he has held the post of Governor-General of the islands.

Charles Rockwell Lanman was appointed curator of Indic manuscripts in the university library. His academic record is A.B., Yale, 1871; Ph.D., 1873; LL.D., 1902; teacher and professor of Sanskrit, 1876-1903, Johns Hopkins University; since then professor of Sanskrit, Harvard University.

The lecturer on social ethics is Carl Christian Carstensen. Others voted to office are Roland Rythes Smith, assistant in mathematics, for one year; Gordon Berry, M. D., assistant in otology, for remainder of academic year; Lawrence Shaw Mayo, A. M., proctor, for the remainder of academic year; Ralph Barton Perry, Ph.D., member of committee on fellowships for graduate students.

Additional scholarship appointments for 1912-1913 are Mary L. Whitney scholarship, Carl Henry Classen, Boston; James Emerson Hoskins, Gardner; scholarship of the class of 1867, Phillips Hayward Raymond, Roxbury; Joseph Eveleth scholarship, Henry Epstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry Louis Rogers, San Francisco, Cal.; Frank Conkling Seymour, Waverly; Birger Olaf Tinglof, Medford.

The recommendation of the committee on scholarships was accepted, "that owing to a surplus in the income of the Eveleth fund, the number of scholarships be increased from two to four, and the present condition restricting them to special students be removed, making them open to both regular and special students in Harvard College."

## LAWRENCE FOLK SEE BRIDGE PLANS

LAWRENCE, Mass.—This morning an opportunity was afforded the citizens of Lawrence to inspect plans for a central bridge prepared by George M. Thompson, consulting engineer.

The plan of Engineer Thompson provides for a grade bridge 80 feet wide over the Merrimack river parallel to the present Boston & Lowell railroad bridge and passing through the 80-foot seizure recently made by the bridge commission from the Atlantic mills property.

Mayor Scanlon proposes that, instead of seizing the American building, the Boston & Maine be asked to discontinue the Boston & Lowell station nearby and give the city option on the property for an approach to the proposed new bridge. The plan of Engineer Thompson eliminates the Parker street crossing. It provides a bridge at grade without grade crossings at either end, with a central station.

Industries Turn Out \$11,000,000 Worth of Manufactured Goods Yearly in Furniture, Machinery, Porcelain, Dairy Products

## NOTED CHEESE MART

eled through the East, said that the ride to Elkhart can be exceeded only by the ride at Niagara.

"Sheboygan does a great deal of manufacturing. We have 100 factories which produce goods amounting to \$11,000,000 per year. The Crocker chair factory, the largest chair factory in the world, is located here. It has a capacity of 300 dozen chairs per day. We have four other chair factories. The Northern Furniture Company manufactures household furniture which is sent to all parts of the world. The Winter Lumber Company, established in 1864, makes all kinds of office fixtures. The Porcelain Enameling Association makes on the average 200 dozen pieces per day. Various kinds of machinery are made by the three machine shops we have.

"Wisconsin has developed into a great dairy state because we have fine climate, pure water, good pasture lands, and advanced methods. The value of our dairy products in 1909 was \$79,000,000. The Wisconsin dairy school, which was the first dairy school established on this continent, continues to train young men in the expert and skillful methods of butter and cheese making. The Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association holds annual meetings at which some of the ablest men in the country give lectures; these lectures and the discussions are printed and sent to all the cheese makers in the state. Wisconsin takes first rank in the United States for butter making. Sheboygan exports annually 13,000,000 pounds of cheese, which makes our city the greatest cheese market of the world. The price of cheese for the world is fixed here.

"In other lines of work and development, we are living up to our state motto 'Forward.'

"With greetings from the Badger State.

"Very sincerely,  
"HAROLD SATRE,  
"Member of the Eighth Grade class."

## FORESTRY SCHOOL WILL MOVE TO JAMAICA PLAIN

Instruction in the forestry school which has hitherto been conducted at Harvard will be carried on at the Bussey Institution, Jamaica Plain, this spring.

At present the spring, summer and early fall are spent at the Harvard forest, Petersham, Mass., and the winter months at Cambridge, where courses of lectures have been given in Lawrence and Robinson halls.

Radical change in the courses will accompany the change in location. Instead of a two-year general course there will be now one year of general work at Petersham from April to December and at the Bussey institution from December to April, and one year of specialization in some one definite direction. Four fields of special work will be open to the students of the second year, and the men will study at the place best fitted for their courses either at Petersham or at Bussey institution. All equipment now at Harvard will be moved to Jamaica Plain in time to begin work there next fall.

## RIVER CONTROL ADVISED

ST. LOUIS—Pointing out an eventual need for a new member in the President's cabinet to direct public works, Isham Randolph, in an address before the National Drainage Congress Thursday insisted that regulation of the overflow of the rivers of the Mississippi system is a federal duty. Mr. Randolph urged the value of reservoirs at headwaters of the rivers as a public investment.

## CORN MEN ENTER DENIAL

NEW YORK—The Corn Products Refining Company filed Thursday its answer to the government's dissolution suit. The answer admits that the company is engaged in interstate commerce but denies all the allegations of the government that the antitrust laws were violated or that there was any intention to violate them.

## ARMY MESS MAY GET OLEO

WASHINGTON—Under a decision made Thursday by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell, waiving the tax on oleomargarine when bought by the Government, that product may find its way to the rules tables of the army and navy.

The question arose over the recent action of the navy department in advertising for bids for oleomargarine.

## TRAINS TO MAKE SPECIAL STOPS

Many trains leaving Boston on the Fitchburg division April 19, Patriots day, will make special stops, also the trains on the Portland division leaving at 5:43 and 6:35 p. m. Attention is called also to the trains scheduled on the time table which will not run that day on the Fitchburg, Portland and Southern divisions.

## KARACHI IN INDIA MOVES FOR MORE WATER STORAGE

New Conduit Now Under Construction and Will Soon Be Finished, While Four Additional Wells Are Proposed to Be Sunk

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India—The chief officer and chief engineer of the Karachi municipality, Measham Lea, has submitted to the municipal councilors an exhaustive report on the existing water supply arrangements for this city. The arrangements are declared to be inadequate, and the councilors are urged to take immediate steps to improve and extend the sources of supply. The report is lucidly compiled, and covers every phase of the question, and if the proposals which are put forward are carried into effect, it will mark a long stride in the progress of Karachi.

The existing sources of supply are at Malir, 17 miles distant, and Dumlotte, 22 miles distant. The water is good and clear, and filters at the works are, no necessary, the sources being all subterranean. There are two wells at Malir constructed in 1881, and forming the original works, and two at Dumlotte constructed in 1887. There is also a gallery under the Malir river at Dumlotte constructed in 1887. The water is conveyed to Karachi in a masonry conduit, the Dumlotte-Malir section of which is one foot six inches wide, by two feet deep, and the Malir-Karachi section three feet three inches wide, by two feet three inches deep. The latter section is capable of conveying about double the quantity of water that Karachi can consume, but the former is inadequate to meet present requirements, and is being replaced by a new masonry conduit, three feet wide, by two feet six inches deep. This new conduit is now under construction, and will shortly be completed, when, it is estimated, the average consumption of water per head of population, will rise from 25 to 30 gallons per day.

## Present Sources

The supply of water to Karachi is contributed from the several sources, as follows: Immediately after rainfall the whole supply comes from the gallery at Dumlotte for a short period. As this supply diminishes, valves are opened gradually at the Malir wells to augment the supply to the required amount. When the combined supply from these two sources is insufficient, pumping is resorted to at one of the Dumlotte wells.

If the rainfall at Karachi could be relied upon, these sources of supply would be ample for all requirements, but, occasionally, there are long periods of drought, during which the consumption of water considerably increases, and all four wells and gallery are taxed to their utmost capacity. For instance, in

from September, 1897, to April, 1902, only 7.83 inches of rain fell. With demands for water increasing all round, it is imperative that the sources of supply should be increased. The present maximum consumption is 4,500,000 gallons per day, but within the next 10 years, it will be necessary to make provision for a daily consumption of 6,000,000 gallons. It is, therefore, proposed to construct four new wells at Dumlotte, with adequate pumping facilities, and increase the inlet capacity of two of the existing wells; to increase the capacity of the gallery under the Malir river, and tap this supply at a lower level. It is essential that the work should be commenced at once. The estimated cost is Rs.635,000.

## Needs Expected to Grow

There still remains a much larger problem for the future. The rapid development of the port of Karachi and the great natural advantages it possesses are an indication of vast possibilities in the future. It is already in direct telegraphic communication with England. Then the Trans-Persian railway, of which it will be the terminus and starting point, direct mail connection with Aden, a direct broad-gauge railway to the capital and a direct railway to Bombay, these are all well within the range of practical politics and portend the rise of Karachi to a city of the first importance. It is well therefore to anticipate in some degree the inevitable expansion of this "Gate of India," especially in the department so vital to its existence, viz., its water supply.

The apparently dry and arid hinterland would not be likely to furnish the water for this great city and other sources must be sought out. Measham Lea claims to have solved the problem which awaits the future. He followed up the higher reaches of the rivers coming down the hills of Kohistan and found at about 29 miles from Karachi a site where an excellent reservoir could be constructed, on the Kadarji river, one of the main tributaries of the Malir river. By erecting a dam 120 feet high at least 5,000,000 gallons of water would be impounded and it would be possible by another dam higher up the valley to easily double this storage. The area of the watershed above the dam is estimated at, approximately, 195 square miles, and three inches of rainfall on this area would be equal to 3,343,000,000 gallons. This scheme has been worked out merely to show that when the need arises Karachi will be able to meet it successfully.

## BUSINESS SECTION OF OELWEIN, IA.



OELWEIN, Ia.—Founded 40 years ago and until 1898 a village of 1500 people, Oelwein now has about 7000 population. City is in northeastern Iowa and is hub of the four divisions of the Chicago Great Western railway. In 1898 the establishment of the shops of that railway gave the town a boost. These shops employ over 1000 men. Oelwein also is on the Decorah branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway. Rail lines extending in six directions have caused it to be often called the Hub city. Three story central school with high school and grades; also three grade buildings in other parts of the city, and public library. Thrifty, industrious population with modern homes. Municipally owned water works, and electric and gas light, telephones and other conveniences.

*File's*

*The Girl Who Enjoys a Walk Through the Woods*

will want a new khaki skirt to make the walk seem like a real "tramp."

Such skirts have already been provided in the Misses' Skirt Shop.

Of particular interest are new Khaki Skirts that button in the back, in the front and may be buttoned through, making DIVIDED SKIRTS FOR BOTH PEDESTRIANS AND EQUESTRIANS. —As well as a great variety of the spring wash skirts which like violets will soon spring up here, there and everywhere.

We are as ready to supply you as though it were May. Linen Skirts in natural, oyster, blue; prices \$2 to \$7.50.

(FOURTH FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

# World's Highest Hydraulic Lift Lock at Peterborough, Ont.

Great Piece of Mechanism Located in Trent Canal Is to Shorten Water Route from Lake Superior to the Atlantic

## ATTRACTIVE DESIGN

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—What is said to be the highest hydraulic lift-lock in the world is located at present within this little city. The lift-lock is on the Trent canal, which in time will connect the waters of Lake Ontario and Georgian bay, thus shortening the route from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean.

In 1896 contracts were let for the construction of the Lake Simcoe-Balsam lake and the Peterborough-Lakefield divisions of this canal. One of the contracts on the Peterborough-Lakefield division included the Peterborough hydraulic lift-lock, opened in 1904, while one of the contracts on the Lake Simcoe-Balsam lake division included the Kirkfield hydraulic lift-lock, opened in 1907. There is now a clear stretch of navigation of 160 miles, from Orillia to Healey's Falls. The location chosen for the Peterborough lift-lock was a gradual slope, the average depth of excavation being about 40 feet. The excavated material was found to be hard clay, mixed with small stones and boulders, underlying a thin layer of fertile soil, and was used in building embankments to carry the level of the upper reach to the back of the structure. Solid rock was found at a very fortunate elevation practically at the bottom of the pits. When the rock was cleared off less than two feet of concrete brought the floor to its proper grade. No footings were required under any of the walls, all being built upon the solid rock.

The earth embankment upon which the canal is carried up to the back of the breastwall was built of clay containing small stones in layers about eight inches thick, thoroughly compacted and rolled. During the hot and dry season the earth filling was liberally watered; the consequence is that the record for settlement is about one tenth foot in a year where the depth of made earth is upwards of 40 feet.

## Peterborough Lift-Lock

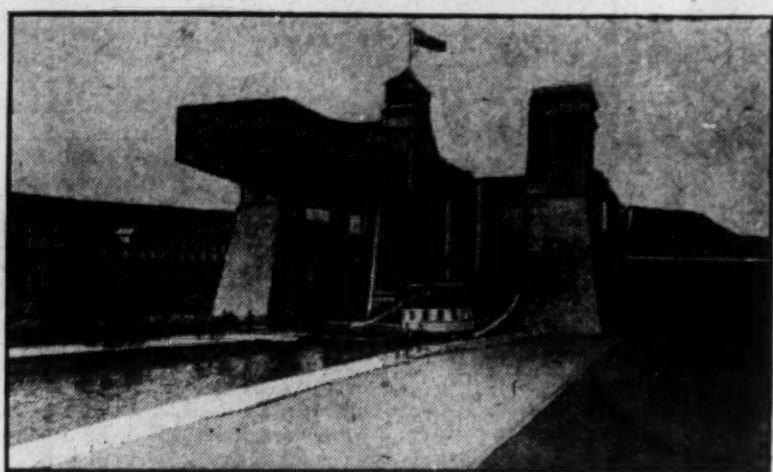
Great care has been shown in making the general appearance as attractive as possible. The embankments are all sodded and well tended. The structure itself is of concrete and the largest monolithic mass in the world, the breast wall being 40 feet thick, 80 feet high and 126 feet at the base. The towers, three in number, are in the same transverse center line as the walls, and the total height of each tower from rock bottom to top is 100 feet. All walls and stairways are protected by suitably designed railings, while the doorways and windows are closed by ornamental steel grille work. The lockmaster's cabin on the center tower is constructed of concrete as high as the window sills. Above this the steel framework is furled with wood and the whole of the exterior covered with copper. The interior of this little workroom is finished with natural color British Columbia cedar. The windows on four sides afford a clear view of the lock and the surrounding country, which is a beautiful and fertile agricultural country.

Passing through the doorway in the center of the building one discovers a narrow and dark stairway which eventually leads to the engine room and other intensely interesting rooms down below and to even underneath the pontoons. Then again, it leads by means of a continuously winding stairway to the central part of the uppermost region directly between the two gates at the upper reach. This part well repays a visit when one is privileged to enter.

"The hydraulic lock is theoretically an automatic machine and is designed to take the place of ordinary locks where a great difference of level is found in a short distance." In principle the hydraulic lock may be likened to two immense hydraulic elevators of the simple plunger type, having their presses connected together so that the descent of the one causes the ascent of the other. In place of the ordinary elevator platform there is a large water-tight box or tank, closed at either end by a gate. The lockage is performed by towing the vessel into this box of water and then closing the gate on the end of the box as well as that of the end of the canal, thus leaving the box independent of the reach and free to move vertically. The box, with the water and the floating vessel, then is raised or lowered to the lower reach. The chamber about to descend is loaded with a few inches more water than the other chamber, thus giving it the necessary additional load, surcharge, to enable it to cause the ascent of the other when water communication is established between the two presses.

It puzzles many people to know how the space between the chamber and the frame of the reach gate can be made watertight. It has been explained thus: "There is a space of nearly two inches between either end of the lock chamber and the frame of the reach gate. When it is desired to connect the lock chamber with a reach, this clearance space has to be closed. This is done by having a collapsible rubber tube fastened to the frame of the reach gate and arranged so as to lie flat. When the lock chamber is in position for communication the rubber tube is inflated with air at about 10 pounds per square inch pressure, which causes it to expand and press against the end of the chamber."

To operate the hydraulic lock three men are required. The lockmaster is placed in charge and held responsible for the structure. Two gatemen are



(Photo by the Roy Studio, Peterborough, Ont.)

Hydraulic lift-lock, Peterborough, Ont., which has vertical lift of 66 feet

needed, one at the lower end and another at the upper end, to open and close the gates, to inflate and deflate the seal tubes, and to operate the capstans. The gatemen also take charge of the boats about 200 feet on either side of the lock. The lockmaster, during operations, stays in his cabin and has full view of all that takes place, and communicates by a simple signal system with his assistants. He has before him the principal levers. The levers for controlling the gate engines and the capstans are situated on the wall immediately above the respective machines, convenient of access to the gatemen. The interlocking system, by which the working of the lock is regulated, is so arranged that the lockmaster must set his levers in proper order, thus having been set neither he nor his assistants can err by using their levers at the wrong time.

During the winter both chambers are at the lower level and empty. When it is desired to prepare them for navigation purposes the annular space in each of the presses is filled with water, the main valve on the connecting pipe is the presses until the ram, with its superimposed chamber, rises to the level of the upper reach.

A paper on "Mechanical Locks in Canada," prepared by Walter J. Francis, civil engineer, who at the time of the construction of the Trent canal lift lock was in the service of the department of railways and canals, says:

"An ordinary lockage is conducted in this manner: Suppose 100 tons of 'surcharge' has been found to give sufficient additional weight to the descending chamber. The uppermost chamber will then be required to stop with its floor 8 1/2 inches lower than the bottom of the upper reach. On communication being established with the reach, it receives from the reach 100 tons more than the lower chamber contains, assuming the depth in both reaches to be the same. Then the total operations to make the lockage, if the gates adjoining the reaches are opened and the seal tubes are inflated, consist in hauling the vessel into the chamber and mooring her there securely,

closing the gates, deflating the seal tubes, and opening the main valve between the presses. The heavier chamber then commences to descend, the motion being allowed to increase gradually by the gradual opening of the valve until it reaches the maximum speed. At about three-quarters of the stroke the main valve is slowly closed, communication between the two presses being entirely cut off when the end of the journey is reached. The change in elevation being made, the seal tubes are inflated, the gates are opened, and the vessel or vessels are free to go on their journey, after being towed out by the capstans. The surcharge contained in the descending chamber simply flows out into the lower reach, while a similar quantity to perform the next lockage is admitted into the chamber which has just reached the higher elevation.

"The record lockage, so far, at the Peterborough lock is 6 1/2 minutes, being the whole time from the stopping of the vessel in the lower reach to her proceeding on her journey under her own steam in the upper one."

This is quite a decided difference in lockage from where there are five or six ordinary locks, which necessitate a rather tardy journey for an hour in ascending or descending about the same distance. This lock is a monument to the engineering skill of the twentieth century. Its dimensions are as follows: Height of lift, 65 feet; dimensions of presses, external diameter of cylinders, 8 feet 3 1/2 inches; diameter of ram, 7 feet 6 inches; working stroke, 65 feet, the largest ever built; dimensions of chambers, two, each 140 feet long by 33 feet wide; depth, 9 feet, 10 inches; built of steel plates; height of guide towers, 100 feet from foundation; base of tower, 26 feet 6 inches by 40 feet 8 inches; central tower slightly smaller; substructure of lock, concrete; it contains over 26,000 cubic yards; cost of lock, \$500,000; earth removed in excavation, 120,000 cubic yards; quantity of cement used in concrete work, 26,000 barrels; time of lockage, 12 minutes; actual time of vertical motion, 1 1/2 minutes.

## PLANS FOR COLUMBIA RIVER \$1,200,000 BRIDGE COMPLETE

PORTLAND, Ore.—Plans for the \$1,200,000 bridge over the Columbia river have been submitted to the joint bridge committee of Clark and Multnomah counties by Waddell & Harrington, architects.

The plans provide for car tracks inside, but he announced his willingness to make estimates on other types if it were so desired. The company of Waddell & Harrington are designers of the Hawthorne bridge and the new O.W. R. & N. bridge in Portland.

Mr. Harrington said that if the bridge across the Columbia is constructed in the same type as the Hawthorne bridge, it can handle the same amount of traffic that the type on which the drawings he submitted can accommodate, and can be constructed at a cost probably \$100,000 lower than the estimates on the other type, since narrower piers will be required and a great saving in the cost of the substructure will thus be made.

Personally Mr. Harrington favored a bridge of the type of the Hawthorne bridge, with trackage provisions on the outside, and he said that the company

he represents always constructs bridges of this type if possible.

The plans submitted contemplate a lift draw, and Mr. Harrington said that this type is favored by the government authorities in preference to the old swing type. The estimates made by Waddell & Harrington provide for practically the same degree of bearing strength as does the bridge designed by Engineer Modjeski.

Mr. Harrington informed the joint committee after a thorough discussion, in which nearly all of those present declared themselves in favor of a bridge of the Hawthorne type, that his company immediately will prepare designs and estimates upon such a bridge and lay them before the committee within the next three weeks.

"Our estimates on the cost of construction comprise everything about the bridge," he said, "including car tracks, electric-lighting system and everything else that goes to complete the structure. In substantially no instance has the cost of construction on any bridge which we have designed exceeded our estimates."

## TECH SHOW GOES TO NORTHAMPTON

Many students from Technology will leave for Northampton on a special train this afternoon to witness the first performance of "Money in Sight," this year's Tech show, which will be given in the Northampton Music Hall.

This is the first time that the entertainment has opened away from Boston, and on the afternoon and evening of April 17 the Boston performances will take place at the opera house.

## COOPERATIVE STORE PLANNED

There will be a meeting of citizens in Brookline Wednesday night at the town hall to discuss the establishment of a cooperative store. Speakers will be Prof. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge and Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, a founder of the cooperative store on Charles street. The original committee initiating the movement were Mrs. Carroll Perry, Mrs. Walter Channing and Mrs. A. J. K. Volkman of Brookline.

## TEACHERS NAME OFFICERS

Malden Teachers Club, at its annual meeting Thursday, elected: President, Miss Ida M. Sinclair; vice-president, Charles W. Bradlee, Jr.; secretary, Miss Anna A. Reed; treasurer, Miss Blanche M. Baldwin.

## CAPITAL CLERKS MAY WORK LONGER

WASHINGTON—Thirty thousand employees in government departments here are disturbed by reports that President Wilson and his cabinet are to consider at today's meeting a proposition to change the working hours to begin at 8 o'clock a. m. instead of 9 o'clock.

For a long time the clerks have been reporting at 9 o'clock a. m. daily and quitting at 4:30 o'clock. Until eight years ago they quit at 4 o'clock. A saving of \$1,000,000 a year is said to be possible if an extra hour is added.

## UNION URGES NATURALIZATION

SALEM, Mass.—With the idea that all workmen affiliated with labor unions should be citizens of the United States, the Salem Central Labor Union has appointed a committee to visit all unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union in Greater Salem and urge unnaturalized citizens to take out naturalization papers as soon as possible.

## MALDEN MAKES CLEANING PLANS

Organization has been perfected of the general committee named by the various civic societies and women's clubs for the observance of "clean up week" in Malden beginning April 19.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### UP TO DATE

"The play's the thing," so Shakespeare wrote. In the good, old days of the long ago; But now if he were here he'd see It's the "talking movies," don't you know.

### STAY AT HOMES

Let bachelors go to Mexico. While the men with happy mates Will be glad to stay at home, you know, In their "United" States.

### NATURE NOTE

Wee Tommy says he'd like to know— And won't we tell him, please?— Just why the cat-tails do not grow On pussy willow trees.

It is now reported that peace reigns in Mexico—some days for several hours in succession.

### SPRING SIGNS

Bluebirds and robins on the wing Are pretty certain signs of spring; But the most dependable ones, alas! Are those which say: "Keep off the grass."

### OBSERVATIONS

"Did you ever notice that a watch's second hand is really its third hand?" "Yes, and I note just how that my watch is four-handed: the hour hand, minute hand, second hand and a little behind hand."

### EXPLAINED

A man can't share his sister's tasks, 'Twould seem, though much she has to do. Because, you see, he cannot be A brother and assist her, too.

## NEW GOVERNMENT INDORSES BETTER JAPANESE NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKYO, Japan.—In reply to a question in the budget committee Admiral Saito, minister of the navy, stated that the last Saionji cabinet agreed upon an extensive plan for supplementing the naval forces. Owing, however, to the resignation of the cabinet before the Diet met, it was impossible for the plan to be carried out. Prince Katsura, who formed the succeeding cabinet, had been unable to provide funds for a complete program, but had agreed to set aside yen 6,000,000 for the supplementary navy vote in his budget. The present cabinet had agreed to that proposal, and therefore yen 6,000,000 figured in the budget for the naval schemes for next year. The authorities, however, were not contented with the proposals as being final, but hoped that it was only the forerunner of a much larger and more extensive scheme amounting to yen 350,000,000, to be spread over several years, and which it was hoped would be commenced in the fiscal year 1914-15.

## EASTERN STAR CHAPTER FORMED

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Wistaria chapter 138 of the Order of the Eastern Star was instituted here Thursday night by Grand Worthy Patron Guy A. Ham, assisted by Grand Matron Mrs. French, Grand Associate Matron Mrs. Apled and Grand Marshal Mrs. Farley. Fifty charter members were admitted, the degrees being conferred by Hadassah chapter of Dorchester.

The officers of the new chapter are: Worthy matron, Mrs. Gertrude Queen; worthy patron, George A. Adams; associate matron, Mrs. Frances Pease; treasurer, Mrs. Dilla F. Adams; secretary, Mrs. F. L. Sewall; conductress, Mrs. Edith B. Greely; associate conductress, Mrs. J. M. McCracken; marshal, Mrs. Edith E. Eaton; Adah, Miss Lillian G. McIntosh; Ruth, Mrs. May Beck; Esther, Mrs. Mary E. Wiggin; Martha, Mrs. Florence B. Powers; Electa, Mrs. E. W. Nason; warder, Mrs. Jennie L. Hines; sentinel, George F. Hines; chaplain, Mrs. Caroline Kimball.

## RESULT OF CADET TESTS AWAITED

Announcement will be made tomorrow of the results of the spring examination for cadetship on the Massachusetts nautical schoolship Ranger which are being held today on the vessel. The Ranger is at the navy yard. Thirty-five applicants took the examinations yesterday but several failed to pass. Another examination will be held in about two weeks to fill the vacancies on board the Ranger, which early in June leaves for her annual summer cruise to foreign countries.

## NEW ARBITRATION LAW IS PROPOSED

NEW YORK.—To meet objections to provisions of the Erdman arbitration act applying to interstate railways, made apparent in the dispute between the eastern railroads and their firemen, now being arbitrated, the department of industrial mediation law of the National Civic Federation has directed a committee to propose amendments to the act. In the draft of a bill to be presented in Congress.

## PRESIDENT PAYS LITTLE HEED TO OFFICE SEEKERS' SUPPORT

Positions of Consequence Filled by Mr. Wilson with an Apparent Disregard of Congress Delegation — Josephus Daniels Only Man Strongly Indorsed Chosen

WASHINGTON — President Wilson has shown himself to be the most baffling patronage distributor faced by office seekers for many years. Up to this time he has given only one position of consequence to a man heavily indorsed. That one exception is Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, secretary of the navy. Mr. Daniels had the indorsement of the North Carolina delegation in Congress. That fact may have been somewhat against him, but the President took him for other reasons. As the situation now stands, not only must office seekers remain away from the White House, but the man who wants a job needs to warn his friends against too great activity in his behalf.

Fuller E. Callaway is a recent instance. He is a Georgian, and has been picked for the Indian commissionership. Franklin K. Lane, the secretary of the interior, made the selection without the knowledge of the Georgia senators or representatives. Mr. Lane as interstate commerce commissioner, had become acquainted with Mr. Callaway through the latter's service as a railroad commissioner of Georgia. He formed the opinion that Mr. Callaway was the sort of man to grasp things and that he had the ginger to apply a needed remedy.

The new secretary had been impressed with the scandals that have originated recently in the Indian bureau. He is inclined to the belief that the whole Indian service needs a house cleaning. He picked Mr. Callaway for the job and then let Senator Hoke Smith know about it, the President having approved. Hoke Smith was surprised, but he said Mr. Callaway was a "dandy."

The other politicians from Georgia are learning about it through the newspapers. Mr. Callaway is the head of four or five cotton mills and is supposed to make as much in a month as the Indian commissionership pays in a year. He is in Egypt and was given a surprise when the cablegram took word that he had been drafted for the job. He probably will not accept.

In practically none of the cabinet appointments were senators or members consulted even after the President had made his selections. Mr. Bryan did have the indorsement of Senator Hitchcock or any of the house members from

Nebraska, though his appointment pleased all of them. Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield both hail from New York, but Senator O'Gorman, the only Democratic senator from that state, did not indorse them, nor did any Democratic member of the House. Attorney-General McReynolds is charged to Tennessee, yet it is definitely stated that neither of the Tennessee senators were asked about him before he had been selected. He had not been indorsed by members of the Tennessee delegation, nor by any New Yorker, though he had been practicing law in New York.

Secretary of War Garrison was a surprise party perpetrated upon Senators Martine and Hughes of New Jersey. No New Jersey member of the House was asked about him. He was absolutely without indorsement and had mighty little idea of going into the cabinet. He had seen the President just once before he was selected for the cabinet.

Postmaster-General Burleson was selected in the face of the indorsements of the Texas delegation. The Texans went flatly on record for Robert L. Henry, a member of the House. They could not indorse more than one man, and so Mr. Burleson did not have their support. But Mr. Henry is still in the House.

Nobody guessed within a thousand miles of Mr. Houston, the new secretary of agriculture. He was an entire stranger to all the members of the Missouri delegation in Congress, and likewise to Senators Stone and Reed. When his appointment was announced, the Missourians ran around asking one another who he was. But President Wilson knew who he was and selected him among the first for a cabinet place. Many of the candidates for secretary of agriculture had indorsements a mile long. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who is close to the President, had indorsed Professor Waters of Kansas, as did all the Kansans in Congress.

Franklin K. Lane had the indorsement of no Democratic congressman from California. Men like Governor Norris of Montana had strong indorsements for the interior place. He had half a dozen or more western Democratic senators on his string, but they did no good.

## SACRAMENTO TAKES STEPS TO PROVIDE PUBLIC MARKET

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—This city has taken the first step for a free public market. It will be located in the new agricultural district across the river from Sacramento and is intended to be a meeting place for the farmer with his produce to sell directly to the citizens.

Located immediately adjacent to the river landings and present wholesale warehouse district, it is figured in 1907 when the metropolitan area of Sacramento should be much over 250,000 population, that this market at West Sacramento will be in the most central location that could be wished.

In designing the market the architects have had in mind the experience of Rochester, Albany, Montreal, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Paris and other cities of France and England.

A simple Spanish style of architecture has been adopted, and the building planned to accommodate the extreme demands for easy circulation for both the visiting housewives and merchants and the group of vendors.

The market buildings are assigned to cover three sides of an open square, with the river and free docks closing the fourth side. Here farmers and vendors may come from all directions by road and by river to sell directly from the wagon for the small rental of 10 cents per day per wagon. Or they can rent stalls permanently by purchase by public auction for the sum of \$50 to \$150 per year.

The building itself will be one story, and will have in the main wing the offices of the superintendent of administration, the prominent retail stalls, while the side wings will be reserved for the wholesale stalls and markets.

As in other cities the stalls will be occupied by butchers, grocers, hucksters, vendors of fresh and dried vegetables and dairy produce, butter and eggs.

The wholesale stalls differ from the retail in having only samples, with sales delivery made from warehouses and storage outside the market.

Out in the open space there will be plenty of room for the sale of cattle and hogs on the hoof, hay by the carload or wagonload, grain, feed, wholesale supplies of vegetables and fruit. In the open space the produce teams

## SUMMER STAFF QUARTERS SOUGHT

WINDSOR, Vt.—Looking up a house that will serve as executive headquarters when President Wilson takes up his summer residence at Harlakenden house in Cornish, N. H., E. S. Smithers, an assistant at the White House, visited Windsor on Thursday.

Places considered were the residences of Abbott Weston and Gilbert F. Davis, the Jones estate at Buena Vista and the A. E. Lang summer residence in Cornish.

## MR. STUBBS OF KANSAS TALKS FOR MR. WHITE

Former Governor of Sunflower State Speaks Tonight at Rallies in Behalf of Progressive Candidate for Congress

## ALL RUSH CAMPAIGNS

Former Gov. Walter R. Stubbs of Kansas is scheduled to be the chief speaker at a White rally to be held in Warren hall, Brighton, this evening, in the thirtieth district congressional campaign. Walter H. Foster is to preside.

Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh and Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston are among those scheduled to speak with John J. Mitchell, Democratic candidate, at open-air rallies tonight at the following places: Allston railroad station; Western avenue and Riverside street, Brighton; Market and Washington street, Brighton; Oak square, Brighton.

Other Democratic rallies scheduled for tonight follow: Brookline town hall, Newton square, Clark hall, Natick; Marlboro high school, St. Jean Baptiste hall, Marlboro.

Mr. Mitchell spoke at 29 rallies yesterday. A morning rally in Brookline started his busy day. At noon he spoke at six meetings in his home city of Marlboro. Last night he was at Walpole, Medfield, Millis and Medway.

Alfred L. Cutting, Republican candidate, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon of the Norfolk Club, composed of leading Republicans of Norfolk county, at the American house at noon tomorrow. Senator Weeks, Mr. Cutting and Congressman Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan are the speakers scheduled.

Senator Weeks, Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, and William F. Garcelon spoke in Mr. Cutting's behalf at a dinner of the Massachusetts Club at Young's hotel yesterday.

## REALTY TRUSTEES WIN FROM CITY

Judgment was entered in the Suffolk superior court today for \$216,000 for the plaintiff in the suit of Charles E. Cotting et al., trustees, against the city of Boston. The suit grew out of the taking by the transit commission of a large portion of Liberty block at Essex and Washington streets, as a station for the north-bound trains of the Washington street tunnel. The actual number of feet of land taken in the center of the building was 1600.

"STRAFFORD" TO BE PRODUCED  
"Strafford," a historical play in five acts by Robert Browning, is to have its first production in this country under the auspices of the Boston Browning Society and the American Drama Society in Jordan hall next Wednesday. There will be two performances, one private at 2:30 p. m. and one public at 8 p. m.

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FRANCONIA, July 8  
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# Spokane's Experience Strengthens Commission Government

Advocates of Plan Look Upon Progress Made in Two Years Under This Form of City Control as Justifying Earlier Hopes

## THOROUGH TEST IS AIM

Spokane, Wash.—Nearly two years ago Spokane adopted the commission plan of city government. Observers who have given the matter careful study say that the progress of the city under commission control has amply justified the hopes of the men who faced the opposition to its installation.

A Monitor representative who visited Z. E. Hayden, the commissioner of public safety, found that experience under the new system has had the effect of enlarging that officer's earlier confident conviction that the principles upon which the commission plan is based, are, when capably and honestly applied, far more fruitful than the old ward-aldermanic council system. He feels that the concentrated responsibility and the attending complete authority of a commissioner over his department make it possible to get the wish of the people into operation in a much more direct and frictionless manner.

Under the plan Spokane has had the opportunity of selecting men with advanced business and executive qualifications who were enabled to devote their entire time to their special departments while the shoals of ward patronage and so-called "wire-pulling" have been avoided. In operation this single phase has proven one of its most effective advantages, as Mr. Hayden sees it. The man who is elected to commissionership in this way stands as the choice of the entire city and he in turn feels less dependence on personal influence and more responsibility to the entire voting populace.

Two of the branches of municipal expenditure which involve the greatest outlay are the department of which Mr. Hayden has control and the department of public works, which is under the supervision of D. C. Coates. A fact that argues eloquently in favor of the change made comes to light in the annual reports of the departments for 1912, which show that savings of \$47,000 and \$50,000, respectively, were made by these two divisions during the year. When considered in the light of the extensive improvements that were made from 1912 appropriations the showing indicates the application of systematic business methods. The installation of a civil service system came with the new charter and the rise in the standard of service by subordinates has been very evident.

Motorizing of fire equipment has been started. About one third of the department vehicles are motor drawn now and the others are being replaced by power machines. The department records show a comparative operating cost of 10 cents and \$1.70 per mile in favor of power-propelled apparatus as compared with horse-

## MONROE STREET BRIDGE IN SPOKANE



Longest type concrete span in the world now under construction by day labor at a cost of \$450,000



(Photo by Trent Studio, Spokane)  
Spokane's new city hall now in course of completion

drawn vehicles. The department maintains its own assembling plant now and expects to produce 60 horsepower machines at a cost not exceeding \$3000.

Social conditions have been energetically dealt with. The annual report on the subject indicates that there has been a decrease of 38 in the number of saloon licenses in force since the old council reigned. At this time public meetings are being held by the council to learn the wish of the citizenship in regard to the establishment of a special committee to work in connection with the police department. The committee will, if established, be composed of people specialized in handling public morality conditions and will devote their time entirely to that work separate from the general activities of the police department. The measure is attracting much attention and its early passage is anticipated.

Mr. Hayden, its sponsor, feels that such a commission would be of much value in handling this difficult phase of the work of his department.

As is usually the case with all radical changes looking toward governmental reforms, the commission idea has met with some opposition. Immediately following its adoption its validity was attacked and later sustained, but the real test of its popularity with those most concerned was made when a referendum call to voters to reinstate the old ward aldermanic council was submitted and defeated by a large majority, at the last election.

The commission plan is to be given sufficient time to prove its value and it is interesting to note the satisfaction generally felt by those best in a position to know its accomplishments and its prospects.

If Congress should resent presidential interference, as it might be called, there would be no cooperation. Congress itself is governed by committees. Why cannot the President cooperate with Congress by means of its committees or representatives of its committees?

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—St. Louis is noted for the excellence of its public school system. No city in the world provides better educational advantages for its children than does St. Louis. It takes money to do this. According to the board of education's report for 1911-12, just issued, the city spent \$102.02 for each high school pupil. The cost for each pupil in the elementary schools, exclusive of manual training and domestic science, was \$31.10. The figures given for other departments of school work further emphasize the fact of the citizens' willingness to tax themselves that children may enjoy educational privileges. It is known beyond question that the money appropriated for free education is the public's best investment. Ignorance and certain forms of evil are inseparable. Education and morality are not synonymous but by reason of the

mental discipline it enforces education makes for morality. Without popular literacy and morality no government can be achieving in the modern sense. For a government of the people popular education and the accompanying morality are indispensable to existence. Our public school system is democracy's ark of the covenant.

TORONTO GLOBE—It is not practicable, even if it were desirable, to prevent the consolidation of St. Lawrence steamship interests now in process of consummation. The argument based on economy of organization and management is perfectly sound and is more likely to promote than to hinder increase of efficiency and public safety. The serious danger is the possibility of an increase of rates if the owners are allowed to acquire a monopoly of traffic facilities, and it is not difficult to prevent them from doing this. The most effective means is to furnish "tramp" steamers with harborage and dockage facilities of which line steamship owners cannot deprive them or even share with them. If a steamship company is not allowed any more consideration in a harbor than is the owner of a single independent steamer, there will always be enough of competition to prevent extortion from being practised on the public. . . . Let the St. Lawrence merger go on in its evolution, but curb it with public wharves everywhere for the use of its competitors.

Mergers and Tramp Steamers

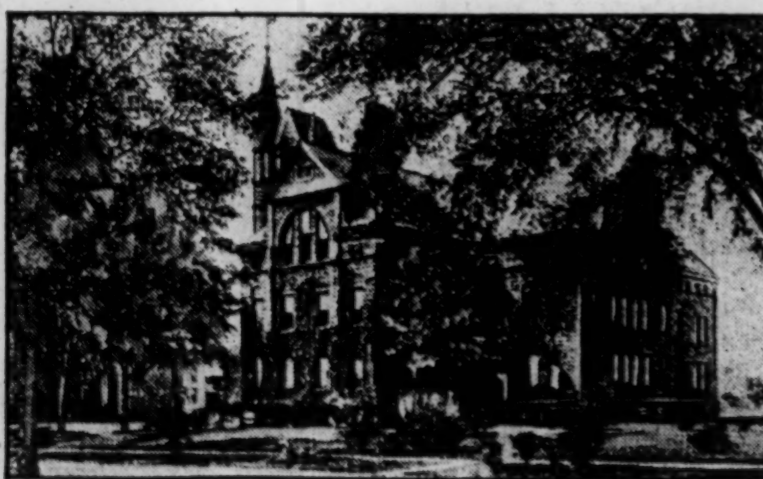
Money for Free Education

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK WORLD—The constitution of the United States says of the President: "He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Plainly enough, the form and character of these recommendations are left to the discretion of the President. He may appear before Congress in person or he may communicate with that body in writing. He is no more limited as to the manner of his address than he is as to its substance. A matter and even a principle wholly different is involved in the intimation that President Wilson is frequently to attend the sessions of Congress as one who would participate in its deliberations. In his behalf it is said that if he goes to the Capitol to confer with Congress it will be only "in a spirit of friendly cooperation." Perhaps he needs to be reminded that co-operation must be mutual and reciprocal.

President and Congress

## PETERS HALL IN OBERLIN, OHIO



OBERLIN, Ohio—Situated about 12 miles from Lake Erie and 34 miles west of Cleveland on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, Oberlin has a population of 5000 and has 2000 students during the college year. The first settlers came here in 1833, in the woods, and started Oberlin College, and the town has grown up around the college. Peters hall, shown in the accompanying picture, was erected in 1885-86 at a cost of \$75,000 and is the main building for recitations at the college of arts and sciences. Today Oberlin is an up-to-date town, having its own water works, sewers, electric lights, natural gas and several miles of brick pavement. There are good roads in this vicinity and street car service in all directions.

## SOCIALISTS HIT AT ARMAMENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BREST, France—The Socialist Congress at Brest registered its condemnation of the increase of armaments and of the three years service bill. A resolution passed by the Congress deplored the development of nationalistic and chauvinistic policy, declaring that it was not only a menace to peace, but to industry and society, and pointed out that the adoption of arbitration would promote the reduction of armaments. The promotion of a campaign directed against militarism, and in favor of a Franco-German entente, was resolved upon.

SPOIL SYSTEM RESOLVE LOST  
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Members of the Senate Thursday by vote of 21 to 10 defeated a resolution calling on President Wilson to remove all Republicans holding federal offices in Florida.

## ASTORIA, ORE., LOOKS FOR GREAT GROWTH BECAUSE OF RARE SITE

At Mouth of Columbia River and with Harbor and Inland Conditions Naturally Advantageous It Expects Much Benefit to Come from Panama Canal

ASTORIA, Ore.—This city believes it has one of the key-sites of the United States.

It claims that its location has no parallel on the Pacific coast save that of San Francisco. It is regarded as one of the five logical wards in the lock to which the Panama canal is the key.

It intends to make the most of its opportunity in the Pacific development. In the past it has served for the advance of the metropolis of Oregon, whose wealth, stamina and ambition naturally have dominated this and other locations in the state. But this condition, it is believed, must now give way to the larger and broader demands of the coast and inland interests in the expansion of the Northwest.

### Inland Conditions Favor

The city lies at the mouth of the Columbia river, with a thousand miles of valleys back of it, with nine-tenths of the waterways leading to it navigable and susceptible to improvement. The water levels everywhere, including both banks of the Columbia, marked by existing or projected railways, thus make Astoria the sea and rail terminal of the entire Columbia valley, and on a down-haul grade from every direction, to which, in the future adjustment of the commerce of this section it is believed all trade and traffic must gravitate.

Astoria itself is built on a peninsula and faces two superb bays, the Columbia on the north and Young's bay on the south, with a dozen navigable streams serving the immediate territory.

Clatsop county, in the extreme northwest of Oregon, and partially embraced by Washington state through the northern bend of the Columbia river, embodies much that is beautiful and impressive in scenery. Astoria holds a position that enables her citizens to command a view of a large part of this section. Miles

jetty is doing its work of scouring the bar steadily and satisfactorily and with greater results each recurring season.

The bay of Astoria, as the broad mouth of the noble Columbia is known, and including the smaller body of water on the south of the peninsula, that is Young's bay, has practically 43 miles of water frontage west of Tongue point, the great promontory which lies on the Oregon coast of the bay just where the Columbia empties into the gulf and 12 miles to the eastward of its junction with the Pacific; this, of course, with reference to the Washington shores as well as those of Oregon. Every foot of this frontage is available for dock purposes and other riparian industries and institutions, save the mileage already utilized, which is but a fraction of the entire port-mileage.

### Harbor Notable One

This superb fresh water harbor is amply supplied with fine navigable channels in all directions, many of them natural and many more dug by government and private interests, with the whole territory easily susceptible of dredging for the establishment of new ones and the deepening of old ones. The bays are landlocked and afford the safest and surest anchorage.

The scenic glories of the Columbia culminate about Astoria, contributing greatly to the charm of the place, and this, with the equable climate that prevails the year round, makes her notable among the Pacific coast resorts. Depending upon herself for advancement in her somewhat isolated position, she has aided herself always by cultivating the best civic attributes, her local government, schools, churches, social and fraternal agencies, business and commercial standards all have been conserved and made to figure effectively in the life and interests of her people, and to leave her a status as a habitable, comfortable,

## BUILDING REFLECTS CITY'S STABILITY



Clatsop county court house in Astoria

of the Washington shore may be seen, as from the slight elevations back of the city, the county and surrounding country may be viewed for many miles. Astoria's population closely approximates 16,000.

### Salmon Industry Big

The Royal Chinook salmon, one of the most beautiful and nutritious fish in the world, is put up only on this river and mainly in this city. The average salmon crop on the Oregon side of the Columbia river alone is from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds yearly.

This enormous catch nets to the canneries and fishermen at this point from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 each year, half of it going to the fishermen for the work of catching the salmon.

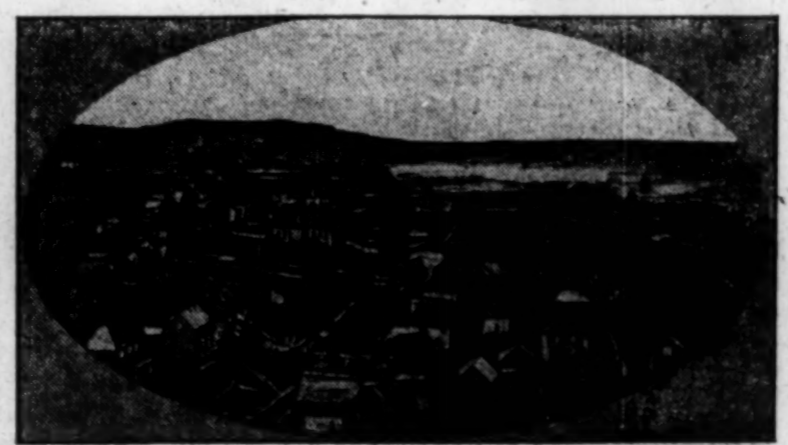
The pleasant and encouraging revelation is at hand, with the authority of the United States engineers in charge of the great jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river, that the June surveys (1912) give 28½ feet of water on the bar there at mean low water, and this is one foot more than the showing made in June, 1910. With tides running from a six to 10 feet here during the year, this means there will be from 34½ feet to 38½ feet on the Columbia bar at high water, and is taken to prove that the

convenient and pleasant dwelling place for the man of industry, of affairs, of leisure and of fixed pursuits, the student, producer, traveler, merchant, millman, fisherman, everyone that appreciates and needs these things; and a distinct feature of her existence today is that she has, it is said, fewer idle people than any city of her size on the coast.

### Schools Excellent

Astoria maintains one of the finest systems of public schools in the state and this is augmented by private schools; her water supply and service rank with the equipment for which Portland is remarkable, and it is the property of the municipality; she is in almost hourly contact with the outer world by rail and steamer; she is in touch with the hundreds of outlying towns on the sea and river coasts of Oregon and Washington.

Astoria is the center of the great summer pilgrimage to the coast resorts and mountain camps of Washington and Oregon. There are from 100,000 to 150,000 people from inland states who through hither from May to November, a fair percentage of whom go no farther than this city, and these hosts always have the best word for the "City-by-the-Sea."



Glimpse of city of Astoria, looking west

### PUPILS TO HAVE 2000 GARDENS

BROCKTON, Mass.—Superintendent Farley of the public schools expects to have 2000 school gardens under cultivation this summer if land is available. Mayor Hickey favors giving the pupils the use of parts of the city farm.

### SCHOOL MEETING PLANNED

WAUSEON, O.—Interscholastic meet of the high schools of Bryan, Delta, Archbold, Swanton and Montpelier, in connection with the Wauseon high school, is being planned for this city in May.

## LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Spokane, Wash.



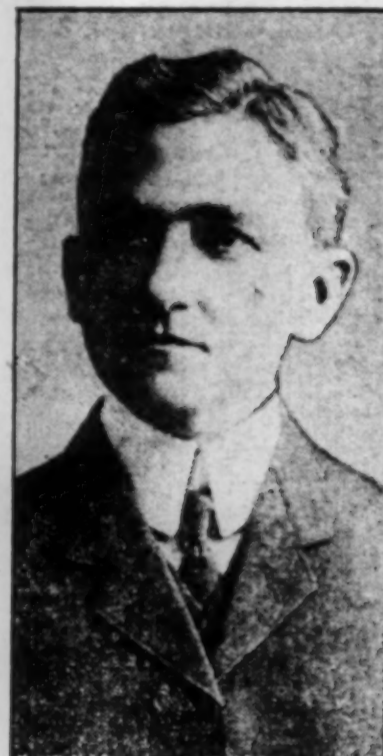
FRANK M. MARCH

Frank M. March was born in St. Paul and five years later his family removed to a farm near Littlefield, Minn. His boyhood to the age of 21 was spent there and in the city itself, a spot noted for its beautiful lake surroundings. The spring of 1884 found the young man in the mercantile business at Glencoe, Minn. Here he remained until 1889, when he left for Pierre, S. D., to engage in the wholesale grocery business with his brother George. It was during this period that he was married to Miss Emma Wadsworth of Glencoe.

In 1894 after selling the business at Pierre a bank was started by him in Minnesota, and banking has since held his attention. In the year 1901 the Manitoba Land and Investment Company of Winnipeg came into existence under Mr. March's direct control. This company purchased and sold one half million acres of Dominion lands. Eight years later he organized the National Bank of Commerce of Spokane, the institution of which he still remains the head.

Mr. March's earnest and energetic support of constructive municipal policies has won for him general popularity in Spokane. At the last election he accepted the responsibilities of treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and since has been named president of the recently incorporated Spokane Carnival association.

Besides these connections he is a member of the Spokane, the Inland, and the County clubs.



JOHN W. GRAHAM

John W. Graham of the Spokane wholesale and retail paper firm which bears his name was born at Rockport, Ind., where at the age of 11 years, being left without parental guidance, he began his business life by selling papers. Earnings from this source were devoted to the completion of his education. This first experience as "a paper man" was added to by a few years experience in a stationery store of Minneapolis, Minn., after which Mr. Graham went westward to Spokane. Here he entered the employ of S. Heath, also a stationer.

When the Heath property was burned in 1889 and Mr. Heath decided to discontinue business, Mr. Graham started in his stead with \$200 worth of paper stock brought from Portland, which he housed on the spot in a borrowed tent. Thus, from limited but courageous beginnings sprang the Graham & Co. of today. The retail store of today is a five-story structure with approximately 82,000 feet of floor space devoted to the sale of paper and allied products. The wholesale business is housed separately; it also has been continued increase in its range of influence.

INTERURBAN LINE IS PLANNED  
WACO, Tex.—It is said a survey has been made from Waco to Temple via Robinson, Mooreville, Blevins and thence to the Belt county city, for an interurban line from Waco to Temple. Local capitalists are interested.

## MONKS OF MOUNT ATHOS OBJECT TO PLAN OF RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—M. Venezelos has received a delegation from the monasteries of Mt. Athos protesting against the violation of the autonomy of the Holy mountain by the great powers.

It will be remembered that the Russian government proposed recently that Russia, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro should appoint representatives to take over the government of Mt. Athos. This proposal was followed by the claims of Austria-Hungary and Great Britain to a participation in this government.

To the monasteries of Mt. Athos belong several of the islands of the Aegean and it is, in a great measure, to the strategic importance of these islands that the interest of the great powers in Mt. Athos is due. The deputation which received a cordial welcome from M. Venezelos has returned to Mt. Athos for the purpose of being invested with plenary powers as envoys of the monasteries to the London conference.

R. I. HOUSE PASSES POLICE BILL  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Republicans of the House yesterday succeeded in passing a police commission act for the town of Cumberland, the vote standing 47 to 44.

## FRANCE AND ITALY SEEK TO BETTER FRONTIER RAILWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

TURIN, Italy—The inferiority of the international railway communications of Turin, as compared with those of Milan, has often formed a subject of consideration with the authorities of Turin and Piedmont. The question has even been brought before Parliament but without results, though improved communications between the Italian city and French territory has been secured by the construction of a double railway line, and the introduction of electrical traction in the tunnel of Mont Cenis and on the line between Bardonecchia and Bussoleno.

It is now announced, however, that negotiations have taken place between the French and Italian governments on the subject of modifications to be adopted with regard to the convention of 1904 relating to the railway line from Nice to Coni with a branch to Ventimiglia. San Dalmazzo di Tenda will be the frontier customs station, whilst Breil on French territory will be the point of arrival and departure for passengers. The work necessitated by the building of this railway is progressing rapidly, and though three tunnels will have to be bored, it is expected that the railway will be ready for use at no very distant date.

## CARNEGIE TECHNOLOGY TO HAVE 12-STORY BUILDING

PITTSBURGH—Included in the building plans for the Carnegie Institute of Technology this coming summer is an administration building 12 stories in height, surmounted by an observatory housing a large telescope, a head house for faculty members of the school of applied industries and other structures, all the erection work to cost at least \$1,000,000.

Director A. A. Hamerschlag and Architect Hornbostle are supervising the expenditure for the new buildings. In addition to the head house, to cost \$100,000, there will be erected a building for the Margaret Morrison girls' school, \$150,000. The school of applied design building, nearing completion, will cost \$350,000 more.

The four structures are to be finished by fall if possible. Contracts are to be let for the addition to the girls' school and the head house. The latter structure will occupy the site of a frame building

now tenanted by Architect Hornbostle and his staff. It will be 50 by 100 feet in size and three stories high, of ornamental brick construction in harmony with the Tech group. It will give temporary quarters to Director Hamerschlag and the executive head of the school.

The administration building is to be 70 feet square at the base and rise 12 stories to a height of 200 feet. The building will house not only the offices of the administration but will give space for club rooms, the student restaurant, recreation rooms and a students' library. At the top will be the observatory containing the 11-inch refracting telescope.

Another head house is to be placed at the head of the series of research school buildings and another wing is to be added to the girls' school, but none of these will be built this year. Thus far \$4,000,000 has been spent for buildings, while the donor has given \$7,000,000 for endowment of the institution.

# Phone Workers Vote for Ratification of New Wage Scale

(Continued from page one)

and 25 for New Bedford departed on a train from the Back Bay station at 8:05 a. m., while a second, with 350, left the South station for New York at 9:20 a. m.

The large delegation of out-of-town operators came from elaborate quarters in the Copley-Plaza hotel and were accommodated on a train that had a special coach and dining car attached for their use. Many persons gathered on the platform at the Back Bay station to witness their departure. They will go to New York by way of Springfield.

These girls were sent back by the company in view of the fact that an agreement whereby the union operators will benefit in wage and working rules was completed between the officials of the union and representatives of the company. Only the ratification by the membership of the union is required to adjust the controversy finally.

At the rooms where the union girls are balloting there is a tone of gladness and everything points toward unqualified approval of the terms submitted. Gratification is also heard on all sides for the part which the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee, consisting of James J. Storrow, president; James A. McKibben, secretary; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick and William C. Ewing, took in bringing the question to a successful end.

The company's directorate will ratify the agreement which was drafted by U. N. Bethel, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; P. L. Spalding, president; E. K. Hall, vice-president; and Samuel L. Powers, counsel New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Miss Annie Malloy, president; Miss Mary C. Mahoney, treasurer, and Misses Melina Godair, Mary F. McCarthy, Bessie Shilladay, Alice M. Keating, May Murray and Julia S. O'Connor, representing the union.

G. M. Bugniet, international vice-president of the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Unions, and who led the operators in the controversy, helped indirectly to bring about the present understanding.

With regard to the girls who came here for emergency, the company declared every girl who had been promised the \$25 bonus for coming to Boston would receive it.

Some of the girls from Manhattan, however, secured their promised tour of the city. Seventy-five cars drove up before the Copley-Plaza and those quartered there were allowed to leave the hotel for the first time since they entered it. They motored through the Fens and suburbs.

In the evening they attended vaudeville entertainments and the girls left in other hostilities who wished to do so attended. The girls at the Lenox—some 150 of them from Chicago and points West—gave an assembly.

Some of the girls were allowed to walk and they strolled through the Back Bay streets and the Fens, ever surrounded by detectives.

Among the contingents of girls to leave the city during the evening were 150 from New York and Pittsburgh, who had been staying at the Hotel Brunswick. With several groups of detectives cordoned out-of-town operators to accompany them to the station, they walked to the Back Bay depot and boarded a special train at 7 o'clock.

## FEDERAL RELIEF BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON—For relief and reconstruction in districts visited by inundations, fire and the like a permanent federal fund of \$100,000,000 is proposed in a resolution introduced in Congress on Thursday by Representative Cary of Wisconsin. The resolution would authorize the treasurer of the United States to issue \$100,000,000 notes, to be held subject to the orders of the secretary of the interior.

One clause provides that Congress shall immediately authorize the building of dikes and levees and reforesting, and authorize the secretary of the interior to make loans to counties, towns and municipalities, providing for payment in annual installments covering not more than 20 years.

A bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the relief of the inundated districts of Ohio was introduced by Congressman Claypool of Ohio.

## GUGGENHEIMS GET MINING BOND

REDDING, Cal.—The Guggenheims of Colorado have secured a bond on four miles of mining ground lying along Trinity river between Garryville and Trinity Center, Cal. The bond runs for only three months. The consideration is not given, but it is believed to be large. Included in the big deal are the famous McDonald property, the Alta Berta Mining Company's ground, the Carrville property and the Headlight Mining Company's placer ground.

## WELLESLEY MAY ENTER DEBATES

WELLESLEY, Mass.—As a result of interclass debate in Wellesley College, an innovation this year, Wellesley girls will not only be enabled to meet the next annual challenge of Vassar girls, but the proposition for a permanent debating league, with Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Vassar girls as members, is being supported by many.

## RICHIEU FLEET GROWS

KINGSTON, Ont.—The steamers Alexandria and Geronia, of the Hepburn Company, of Picton, will soon become the property of the Richieu & Ontario Navigation Company. It is understood that the R. & O. company intends running the steamers from the Bay of Quinte to Montreal.

## BIG SUM ALREADY RAISED FOR SPRINGFIELD Y. M. C. A. HOMES



Proposed Y. M. C. A. at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—When the plans of the different companies report next it is estimated that more than half of the \$200,000 fund being raised for the construction of a new central Y. M. C. A. building in Chestnut street and a new railroad Y. M. C. A. building in

## PRINCETON GETS QUARTER MILLION FROM ITS FRIENDS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Donations of money of more than \$250,000 presented to Princeton University since last January were announced on Thursday at the quarterly meeting of the board of trustees. One hundred thousand was given by Mr. and Mrs. Russell W. Moore of New York city for a new chair in chemistry.

The trustees also announced the appointment of Prof. Alexander Smith, head of the department of chemistry at Columbia, to a professorship in the local chemical faculty.

Plans for a new dormitory to be built through subscription of the alumni were approved. The building will be distinctive as practically two thirds of its rooms will be rented for less than \$75 a year.

With the bequest made to Princeton through the will of Ferris S. Thompson of New York the total gifts to Princeton in the last two months are approximately \$4,000,000.

## RADCLIFFE CLUB PRESENTS PLAY

The Idle Club of Radcliffe holds its sixth regular meeting this afternoon in Agassiz House theater. The attraction for the day is "Jeanne," an original one-act play by Wendell Endicott. The scene is laid in an old French inn. The committee in charge is Elizabeth Cooper '13, chairman; Estner Tiffany '14, costumes; Lillian Smith '15, properties.

The cast follows: Jeanne, Claire Tucker '16; Francois, Charlotte Phinney '15; Jacques, Hildegard Henderson sp.; Villon, Erica Willrich '16; Pierre, Carrie Church '15. Miss Inez McCaffrey, chairman of the dramatic committee, has coached the play.

## PORTLAND HARBOR HAS RECORD BOAT

PORTLAND, Me.—When the White Star-Dominion line steamship Arabic, arrived here she had the distinction of being the largest vessel ever to enter this port. She is 616 feet in length, 56 feet beam, and has a depth of 45 feet.

She will not be able to take out the fullest possible cargo because she draws 33 feet, or three feet more than the present depth of the docks.

## ARBOR DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—School children here and throughout the state today celebrated Arbor Day, recently set aside by proclamation of the Governor, by planting trees and performing other fitting exercises. The proclamation, which called attention to the importance of conservation and reforestation, also named April 25 as a day for similar observance.

## FIREMEN'S BOARD AT WORK

NEW YORK—When the Erdman board of arbitration, which is to adjust the differences between the 54 eastern railroads and their firemen, meets today it will begin to review the evidence submitted in the recent hearings. Judge W. C. Chambers, chairman of the board, said the nine demands of the firemen will be taken up one at a time and the first would be those upon which both sides agree.

## DARTMOUTH CLASS CLUB MEETS

The annual reunion dinner of the Boston Club of the Dartmouth class of 1885 was held at the Boston City Club last night with F. E. Allard as toastmaster.

West Springfield will have been subscribed. Yesterday the hand of the big campaign clock at Main and Elm streets indicated \$92,000, for the reports during the noon hour showed that up to date the total subscriptions have reached \$91,638.

## SHOTS FALL IN U. S.; MEXICO WARNED

WASHINGTON—Brigadier-General Bliss, in command of the American forces on the Mexican frontier, has warned the commanders of the constitutionalists and the federal forces now battling at Naco, Mex., that further firing across the border would not be tolerated.

Both of the commanders, he said, had promised to do their utmost to prevent cause for complaint in future.

General Bliss thinks his force of American soldiers is adequate to control the situation, although the difficulty is increased by the collection of large numbers of people in the town.

NACO, Ariz.—General Ojeda with his little army continues defiance of assaults from nearly 2000 state troops besieging the Mexican border town of Naco, opposite this point. He says he will never surrender.

## OLD TOWN MEETING HELD IN ROXBURY

Citizens of the Roxbury district held a mass meeting in the Roxbury court house last night to discuss trolley car service in the district. The meeting soon became a "town meeting," various speakers referring to Mayor Fitzgerald and several members of the city council and their attitude concerning municipal improvements in Roxbury.

Ambrose Woods of ward 19, accused the mayor of neglect of the district. There was also a protest against the proposed garbage incinerator on Ward street. Mr. Woods moved a committee be appointed to call on the mayor in regard to the situation.

## MODEL LIBRARY WILL BE FEATURE

SPOKANE, Wash.—A model library will be one of the features at the Inland Empire Teachers' Association convention, which will be held at the North Central high school April 16-18. One department will be devoted to books for class-room libraries in the grade schools, another for a model reference collection for high schools and a third will form debate reference library.

## DIRECT VOTE BILL PROPOSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer is framing a measure to present in the Legislature providing for the election of United States senators from New York by the direct vote of the people in general elections. In it the successor to Senator Elihu Root would be chosen at the gubernatorial election in 1914.

## PAVED HIGHWAY FROM DALLAS TO FT. WORTH IS PROJECTED

DALLAS, Tex.—A paved highway between Ft. Worth and Dallas is projected by the business men of both cities. Those owning property between the two places are taking active steps to get the plan started.

The property owners would pay their share of the cost on the assessment plan and the cities would pay the remainder. The plans have not yet gone far enough, those who are interested declare, for it to be regarded as a certainty, but it is proposed to call upon the chambers of commerce of Dallas and Ft. Worth for aid, after the matter has been carried farther by individuals. The proposition will then be laid before the commissioners courts of the two cities.

The plan, as worked out by Dallas owners of property along the proposed paved pike, would call for the creation of road districts to extend possibly two

## BOSTON WELCOME TO METHODISTS IS SPOKEN BY MAYOR

Laymen's Association of New England Conference Is Addressed by F. D. Howard

A welcome in behalf of the city was extended by Mayor Fitzgerald to the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at the opening meeting of the Laymen's Association this morning in the First Presbyterian church, Columbus avenue.

Leon L. Dorr, president of the association, responded to the mayor's welcome and urged that the admonition for cooperation between citizens and churches should be heeded.

Business of the morning included the appointment of committees on credentials, nominations and resolutions and the reading of reports by the secretary, treasurer and auditor. F. D. Howard of Chicago spoke on "Methodism a National Asset" and F. P. Luce of Boston spoke on "Methodism—General Conditions."

At the meeting of the conference proper in Peoples Temple, examination of candidates for deacons and elders' orders followed a report of work in Springfield by J. P. Kennedy, district superintendent. The young men admitted into full membership of the conference were D. H. Hickley, E. A. Leslie, E. G. Hopper and D. S. Smith. Bishop John W. Hamilton gave a brief address and put the questions to those admitted.

At the closing meeting of the Laymen's Association this afternoon in the Presbyterian church the speakers were Bishop Hamilton, the Rev. V. A. Cooper, S. T. Emery, Mrs. George H. Carter, the Rev. F. W. Collier of Stoneham and F. D. Fuller of Newtonville. The anniversary of the conference claimants held this afternoon in Peoples Temple was addressed by the Rev. E. C. Clemens of Chicago, with Frank D. Howard presiding.

Tonight the anniversary of the Educational Society will be held, with the Rev. L. H. Bugbee presiding. The address will be made by the Rev. Thomas Nicholson of New York.

In addition to the joint anniversary of the conference board of city evangelization the Methodist Federation for Social Service and the Methodist Brotherhood held last evening in Peoples Temple, a reception and dinner of the clerical clubs of the conference was held at the Tremont Street church.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Commencing at 12 o'clock today, east bound main line Fitchburg division track will be relocated permanently in the vicinity of Medford street, Somerville, where grade crossing work is under construction.

James Cozens, general agent Union Switch & Signal Company of New York city, and Swiswale, Pa., was a guest of Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon of the Boston Terminal Company at pneumatic tower No. 1, last night.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road has added all stock coach equipment to its Pittsfield and Boston express, arriving and leaving South station at 11:40 a. m. and 2:40 p. m.

For the accommodation of the Technology Theatrical Association en route to Northampton, Mass., tonight, the Boston & Albany road will furnish a special train from South station at 3:15 p. m., via Springfield, returning leave Northampton at 11:30 p. m.

The operating department of the New Haven road provided a second section of their boat train due South station at 8 o'clock this morning for 400 Boston tourists returning from Washington. Following the usual custom the New Haven has posted notices discontinuing on April 15 the number of local trains. In order to provide sufficient service some of the express trains will make local stops.

## SOUTH END DINNER HELD

The sixth annual dinner and reception of the South End Improvement Society was held last night in Parker Memorial hall. There was a reception at 6:30, followed by a dinner at 7. George W. Coleman presided, and the speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Walsh and Robert Lincoln O'Brien.

## DISTRIBUTION, AS HIGH COST CAUSE, IN THE CONGRESS

National Legislators Taking Keen Interest in Effort to Eliminate the Commission Merchant in Sale of Food Through Bureau

## OUTLOOK CALLED GOOD

WASHINGTON—Notwithstanding that the lowering of the customs duties is expected to reduce the cost of living, many of the most careful and intelligent thinkers in Congress believe that faulty distribution of food supplies has much to do with high prices, and already, through bills presented in Congress, and through executive action under law now in force, a determined effort is being made to focus public attention on the distribution question. Undoubtedly there will be a serious effort to secure legislation on this question during the present Congress, although only the preliminary moves will be made during the special session called primarily for tariff revision.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, on the opening day, reintroduced his bill providing for a bureau of markets in the department of agriculture. That bill was considered during the session ending March 4, and considerable headway was made. There was no strong opposition to it, but in the rush of bills at the close of the session it failed to go through both houses. The hearings that were held, however, threw much light on the question and are expected to facilitate progress now.

Under a law of the last session now being put into force there will be a practical campaign of education among the farming classes, to teach them improved methods of marketing and distribution, and this campaign will be expected to react on Congress in favor of the enactment of the Smith bill into law.

Senator Hoke Smith has introduced a joint resolution calling for the appointment of a commission of nine members to investigate the feasibility of the government's giving aid to vocational education and bills for agricultural extension departments in state agricultural colleges and for the establishment of a \$1,000,000 teachers' training fund.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, in his desire to solve the high cost of living problem, will introduce a bill providing for a system of education that will enable the housewives to practise greater economy in the preparation and use of foodstuffs. He says a government cost of \$500,000 a year will save many millions a year to the consumers.

The question of faulty distribution, however, may receive closest attention. Investigators say that if the farmer raises his crops, and then is prevented from getting them to market, by forces over which he has and can have no control, it is time for Congress to give the question of distribution careful consideration.

A single concrete case will illustrate the difficulties connected with the distribution problem. Last winter, in the course of hearings before the House committee on agriculture, on the bill providing for a bureau of markets, it was stated by witnesses from the South that in the fall a train load of apples from Georgia, intended for the northern markets, was dumped into the Potomac river at Alexandria, Virginia, six miles below this city. The owners of the apples vainly tried to find purchasers among the commission men of this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Pittsburgh, who said that they already had sufficient stock on hand and did not care to purchase.

If the apples had been admitted to any one of the cities named, the retail prices would have declined radically, with the result that commission men would have sustained losses on every apple bought by them prior to the coming to hand of the Georgia supply. Being in control of the markets in each of the cities named it was said, these commission men promptly declined to invite a loss.

The claim of numerous well-informed men is that a similar program is carried out with respect to all food supplies designed for the great urban consuming centers. The commission men decline to buy in excess of a demand that will sustain prevailing prices and the result is that food prices are maintained steadily at high levels. In the rural districts, on the other hand, including the smaller cities and towns, food supplies are cheap for the greater part of the growing season.

Forty miles from this city, for instance, cantaloupes sold last summer at from 1 cent to 2 cents each, while in Washington the same articles, of similar grade, sold at from 10 cents to 12½ cents each. The same story is true of peaches, tomatoes, potatoes and various other vegetables and fruits.

The mayor of Indianapolis showed how this position of the commission men could be met, as to potatoes and poultry, and so did the women of Philadelphia, as to eggs, but as soon as the mayor and the women took their hands off, the prices went up to the old figure. If the farmers were permitted unrestricted access to the consumers during the growing season, prices would drop, with resultant losses that would probably drive many commission houses out of business it is contended.

The problem is to be solved, as men

here see it, by some sort of official interference, state or national, or both, that will provide public markets and give the farmers access to them on fair terms. Such a solution of the problem, in the opinion of many public men, would do much to solve the high cost of living.

The apple growers of the far West have solved this problem of distribution. They are highly organized, and escape the middle men altogether in the marketing of their crop.

They maintain agents in the distributing centers, paying them in some cases as much as \$5000 a year, and sell their apples directly to the retail trade. The result is that these apples do not command exorbitant prices, excepting where they are shipped long distances by rail, while at the same time the orchardists get a good profit.

## SUISUN (CAL.) TO HAVE MODERN R. R. STATION

Vallejo & Northern Line Has Completed Plans for Structure of Superior Size and Quality

SUISUN, Cal.—Plans for the new station which is soon to be built here have been completed by the Vallejo & Northern Railroad. The station will be 63x134 feet in size and will cover all that part of the Plaza south of California street.

The walls will be constructed as far up as the windows from rock quarried from the hills west of Rockville, the company's object being to spend with the local people every possible dollar of construction, that the money may not be taken out of local hands. Above the windows the construction will be of frame and stucco.

There will be a women's and men's waiting room, a ticket room, a Wells-Fargo room, a telephone and telephone room. Their will be ample out-of-door seats and waiting rooms under wide roofs for summer uses. The company is giving to Suisun a station of superior size, quality and beauty.

Vallejo & Northern company now has in Suisun 1,500,000 pounds of rails, with more coming, and 20,000 ties, waiting to be used. Tracklaying is expected to commence on April 1.

The electrical power equipment is now being installed in the Pacific Gas & Electric sub-station at Cement to be in readiness when needed. The grading is all completed and the culverts placed for laying track into Suisun and from Boynton southwest to Suisun creek.

## MR. FOX TALKS ON HIS ENGLISH ELECTION WORK

Comparative political campaign methods of England and the United States were discussed by Prof. George L. Fox, headmaster of the University school at New Haven, Conn., who spoke before the members of the Boston City Club Thursday evening.

Professor Fox declared that English politics was his hobby, that he had made 40 speeches in England in favor of the Liberal party, and hoped to make many more. "English politics," he said, "differ from American politics in that they are a campaign of education and call forth a remarkable amount of volunteer service."

The lecture concluded with stereoscopic pictures of campaign cartoons which play an important part in forming British public opinion.

## GERMAN LINES PLAN FOR TRADE

WASHINGTON—The German steamship companies are preparing for the opening of the Panama canal, a representative of 15 of them having applied to the commission for space on the isthmus for 15,000 tons of coal, with arrangements for an increase of this capacity later.

The commission is drawing its plans for an adequate coal supply for shipping that may use the canal, encouraging individual dealers to establish their own plants and framing regulations to prevent monopoly or excessive charge to customers.

## PHILADELPHIA TO MAKE NEW PARK

PHILADELPHIA—For \$115,000 the city has bought of Thomas Tansey 41 acres of woodland and a country seat in the suburbs. The property will be transformed into a park and playground for children, and added to the many similar places which have come into the possession of the city in recent years.

## EXPOSITION TO BE REPEATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The recent industrial exposition here, under the management of the United Commercial Travelers, will be repeated next year under the same auspices, according to a decision made at a recent meeting of the central committee which was in charge of the show.

## VIRGINIAN LINE BUILDS STATIONS

ALTAVISTA, Va.—Contracts have been let by the Virginian to build stations at all points that were formerly stage stops, and W. B. English, of this place, has secured contract to build two of them—one at Smedley and the other at Long Island, Campbell county.

## AMENDMENT IN ILLINOIS BILL FOR STATE COLONY

House and Senate Committees Have Approval of Advocates to Add Consent Clause

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In reference to the bills to provide for a new state colony for epileptics, the House and Senate committees agree, with the consent of the advocates of the measures (House 126 and Senate 132) to amend them as follows: "Provided that if such alleged epileptic is an adult, his consent in writing shall be first obtained; and if a minor, or under any other disability, the consent in writing of the parent, guardian or conservator shall be first obtained before he shall be sent to such colony."

The bill providing for buildings for an epileptic colony calls for an appropriation of \$500,000, the structure to occupy at least 1000 acres of land and to accommodate 1500 persons. A superintendent and a staff of physicians is also provided for.

## SIMMONS SENIORS ARE TO ENTERTAIN COLLEGE FACULTY

An informal reception will be tendered the faculty of Simmons College tonight by the senior class.

This year the committee in charge has arranged for an entertaining Blue Bird game and an amusing auction sale during the evening. The room will be decorated with pink roses (the class flower) and palms.

The receiving line will be as follows: Miss Marie W. Gurdy, president of the class; Miss Mildred Starrett, vice-president; Miss Mabel Spear, secretary; Miss Mary C. Dutton, treasurer; Miss Susan Brown, president of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Ella Rose, president of the student government; Miss Clarissa Babcock, president of the musical association, and Miss Marion Donaldson, president of the Simmons Athletic Association.

The affair has been arranged under the following committee: Miss Margaret H. Niles, chairman, Miss Edna A. Wells, Miss Mabel Pettengill, Miss Marian Buttrick and Miss Marjorie Goodard. Tomorrow the 1913 Microcosm board will give a luncheon to the newly elected junior members of the 1914 board. The luncheon will be at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Announcement of the 1914 board is as follows: Editor-in-chief, Gertrude Ford; business manager, Mary McKory; associate editors, Miss Marion Ostrander, Miss Ruth Whiting, Miss Marjorie Barto, Miss Sarah Whitney and Miss Inez Bassett.

## MACHINE TESTS WEARING QUALITY OF STREET PAVING

A new machine for testing the wearing qualities of various paving materials, and known as a "paving determinator," has been recently shown in Detroit with remarkable success, says Popular Mechanics. The machine, which has been designed to reproduce, as near as possible, the actual effects of traffic to which a pavement may be subjected, consists of an upright steel post having a large gear near its lower end for revolving the shafts, upon which is fastened the testing apparatus.

The apparatus is composed of double interchangeable wheels, weighing 1400 pounds, at each end of the horizontal shafts, which are so constructed that the outside wheels or disks may be removed and disks corresponding to the widths of different wagon tires substituted when desired.

Probably one of the most remarkable features of the paving determinator is its ability to reproduce the effect of a shod horse. This result is accomplished by means of five plungers connected to the horizontal shaft between the two wheels, each plunger having attached to its outer end a plate shaped like the bottom of a horse's hoof.

## CRUDE COPPER HOOK UNEARTHED

FT. WILLIAM—A crude copper hook, beaten by hand out of native copper, and possibly of prehistoric origin, was dug up by city workmen on the Stanley avenue sewer recently about 20 feet below the earth's surface.

The hook is about seven inches long, and the loop of the hook proper is two and a half inches in diameter. Its sides are flat, beaten four square, and show the makes of a flat-faced hammer.

At the top is a tiny ring, possibly intended for the insertion of a thong or string.

## SHEPHERD WORK IN PROGRAM

Arthur Shepherd of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music will appear at a concert of the National Federation of Musical Clubs in Chicago April 23, conducting his "City by the Sea," a work which has been awarded the federation's first prize in its choral contest.

## TARIFF LEAGUE MEETS SOON

BUFFALO—President J. M. Belleville of the National Industrial Traffic league announces that the next meeting of the organization will be held at Buffalo April 15.

# D. of R. to Elect Ten Managers

General Society Announces Its Program for 22d Annual Convention to Open in Philadelphia Late in Month

## SIDE TRIPS ARRANGED

Election of 10 new members to the board of managers will be an important item at the twenty-second annual convention of the General Society of Daughters of the Revolution to be held in the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, from April 27 to May 3. Boston delegates will leave April 26. Among those to go are Mrs. Susan M. Plummer, state regent; Mrs. Clinton Viles, state vice-regent; Mrs. Lydia J. Purington, state historian; Mrs. Nellie Farmer and Mrs. Frank Marshall.

The program of the convention opens on Sunday with a service at Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, the Rev. W. Herbert Burk officiating. In the evening an informal gathering of the members will be held in the society headquarters at the hotel, Mrs. Clarence L. Blakely, the president general, receiving.

After the delegates have reported on Monday and received badges an excursion has been arranged to visit Christ Church, Carpenters hall, Independence hall, and the Curtis Publishing Company.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, president of the Curtis Publishing Company, has invited the society to inspect the Curtis plant, which is considered one of the most complete in the country, and to remain to lunch at 1 o'clock.

In the evening the annual dinner of the society will be held preceded by a reception. The dinner is in charge of Mrs. Carlton M. Moody of Beverly, N. J.

Tuesday sessions of the convention will be occupied for the most part with business. Welcome will be extended to the visiting members by Mrs. Louise K. Keay, regent of the Pennsylvania society of D. R., and the annual address will be delivered by Mrs. Cara Rogers Bleakley, president general.

On Wednesday morning the election of the ten new members of the board of managers will take place. The entire afternoon meeting will be used to complete unfinished business.

Many social functions will attend the convention, among them a reception at the Roosevelt, tendered by the D. R. of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a theater party for Tuesday evening, and an automobile trip to Germantown Thursday morning. Special trips will be taken on Friday.

The committee on arrangements are Mrs. Nathaniel Seaver, regent, and Mrs. Carlton Montague Moody, vice-regent of the Pennsylvania society; Mrs. Herman E. Bonshur, chairman of the hospitality committee; Mrs. James H. Morris, chairman of the reception committee; Mrs. Carlton M. Moody, chairman of the banquet committee, and Mrs. Robert Heberton, chairman of the excursion committee.

## RAILROAD RATES ARE OBJECTED TO

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Board of Trade filed complaint yesterday with the interstate commerce commission against the New Haven and the Boston & Maine railroads. The board declares "unreasonable and unduly discriminatory" the minimum charge on single shipments between points on these two roads.

The present rate is 50 cents. Before the roads were merged the price was 25 cents. The board says when the New Haven acquired the Boston & Maine the charge was doubled.

The board asks that the commission grant a hearing on the charges and that it order the two railroads to make a reasonable minimum charge.

**ANIMAL SHELTER TO OPEN**  
BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Humane Society expects to open the George H. Gould memorial animal shelter on Pearl street May 30. The committee in charge consists of Miss Susan M. Dorne, Mrs. Henry C. Briggs, Mrs. George H. Gould, Mrs. F. H. Howard, Mrs. F. H. Coleman, and Mrs. Fred G. Slack.

**RUSSELL CASE NEARS CLOSE**  
No session of the Russell case will be held today but it has been announced by William R. Scharton, attorney for "Dakota Dan" that he will close the case for his client Monday morning and as the rebuttal for the estate will be brief, according to Attorney Robert W. Nason, it is expected the testimony will be finished by Monday evening.

**ELEVATED AND MEN TO CONFER**  
Conferences with the Boston Elevated Company are now being awaited by the Boston Street Car men's union whose officials sent the company its first set of demands since the strike last summer, including changes in the wage scale and working conditions. Three meetings of the carmen's union were held yesterday.

**HUDSON TRADE BOARD ELECTS**  
HUDSON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the board of trade, Frank Taylor was reelected president. The other officials were chosen as follows: Vice-Presidents, George A. Fuller and Fred S. Rowell; secretaries, Frank H. Chamberlain and Herbert A. Knight; collector-treasurer, Warren T. Safford.

**SPRINGFIELD TO BE MADE TIDY**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—This city will have another "clean-up" week this year, and the date set by the Springfield Improvement Association is April 19 to 26.

## WHY STATE CONTROL OF SCHOOLS COMES SLOWLY

DR. DAVID SNEDDEN, Massachusetts state commissioner of education, is credited with saying at a recent dinner: "There is a strong movement to bring the schools under state jurisdiction, and I believe this will be accomplished gradually before many years."

The limitations of his statement must be taken to have held the Massachusetts commissioner from the full expression of his knowledge as to the replacing of local with state administration of the schools. He is rather new to the state, but he has shown himself too ardent a student of the methods and the history of education here to make it possible that he does not realize that the movement towards state jurisdiction has already far advanced. The fact that he holds the office of commissioner of education is evidence of the considerable advance of the tendency, inasmuch as the creation of the office was an incident of an almost revolutionary step away from the old order. The board of education was the lumbering survival of the older time of local control of schools in a period when swifter devices were as much in demand in education as in locomotion. It tried to be democratic and it was designed to supplement and advise the local effort, but it could not direct as the fashion had come to demand direction, and the commissioner with power to administer affairs came to supplant it.

The larger relative control of schools by the state and the corresponding decline of local independence has been coming about in the course of not a few years. Traditionally the New England school was a purely local affair. It was required of the towns to maintain it by an act as far remote as the year 1642 and certain simple requirements were made. But in the burden of its support and in the manner of its conduct the towns were free from direction. The entrance of the state upon closer definition of the school's affairs is a task for the historian, and we fancy he would reveal that it had been gradual, to use Dr. Snedden's term, almost from the beginning. It certainly took a long step in the time of Horace Mann, with its production of the state board, which could not help being somewhat directory, and the establishment of the normal schools. The laws of each succeeding year would need to be read to show how constantly the state had been enlarging its direction. The requirements as to the length of school, the establishment of the high school, the fixing of standards as well as of branches and the adding of conditions in which state aid

goes to the needy towns are a continuing record of the state's intrusion on the local domain. A signal extension was the creation of the supervision districts and the requirement of the employment of a superintendent.

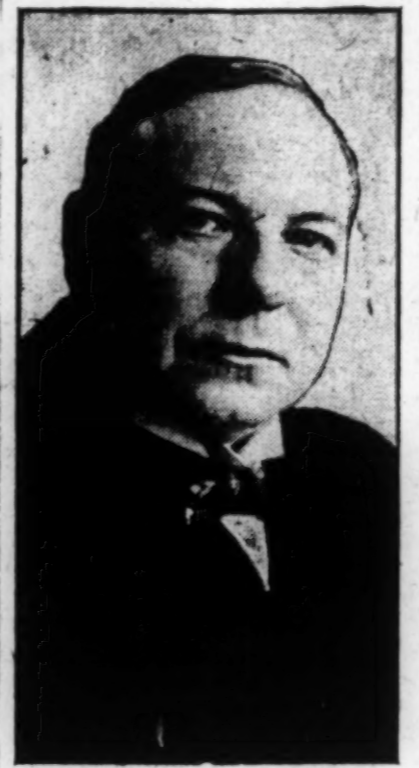
How much farther the state's jurisdiction will be carried is not to be easily defined. That the program looks to a complete turning over of the public school administration to the state is not to be too swiftly assumed, but there is much to be said for the nearer approach to that end and for somewhat of caution as well. The burden of support is unequal and there is no just reason why the citizen of one town should feel it more than the citizen of another. The opportunity of the pupil varies widely, the equipment of the schools is various, the standards of teaching are not alike in the country and the city, and essentially there is no warrant for the variation, if the needs of the child are to be considered, or if the interest of the state in the fullest possible schooling is as great in one case as another. If there is an extent to which the public is bound to supply the child with training and that is reached in some favored locality it follows that it is the right of every child, wherever placed, to enjoy the same privilege, and wherever there is a falling below the best, there the state would seem to be compelled to go.

The caution that every movement towards centralization has need to exercise is as to the loss of the local interest and responsibility. The strength of the New England school has not been chiefly in the state's concern about it, but in the local interest and pride and public spirit. That a complete turning of the public schools over to the state's jurisdiction would be the certain attainment of the best is not to be too readily believed. The balancing of the general and the local interest is the key to the success of the town governments of New England in no item of public undertaking more truly than in that involving the schools.

The movement which the commissioner sees going on to the fulfillment of the state's jurisdiction has probably advanced quite as fast as the good of the schools, the good of the scholars, has demanded.

It is well that Dr. Snedden qualifies his prediction by making the process a gradual one. No enthusiasm for the end in view ought to accelerate it beyond a speed that carries no risk of loss of the local spirit that has much to its credit, historically and currently.

## LORD CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN TO VISIT MONTREAL



(Copyright photo by Haines)  
LORD HALDANE  
Lord chancellor of Great Britain

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian government will welcome Lord Haldane and his party when the lord chancellor of Great Britain comes to Montreal to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association in this city on Sept. 1, 2 and 3. The Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, will give an official reception for the Canadian government to Lord Haldane and the president and members of the American Bar Association on the night of Monday, Sept. 1.

## POSTMASTERS END MEETING WITH DINNER

Workings of Parcels Post and Postal Banks Among Wide Range of Subjects Discussed

Relation of the postal savings banks to the elevation of the immigrant, explanation of the C. O. D. feature of the parcel post system, which goes into effect July 1; plans for the improvement of the parcel post system which during its few months of operation has done more than double the business expected; discussions of the new eight-hour-in-ten law; business and financial methods, which have proved advantageous, were some of the many important subjects discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Postmasters Association of New England which terminated last night with a dinner at the American house. Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield of the Boston postoffice, who is president of the Postmasters Association, was in the chair.

Alfred W. Donovan, former president of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, who was a guest at the dinner last night discussed protection for shoes. He said that the revision of the tariff on shoes means much to New England.

Joseph A. Conroy of the directors of the port, Carter B. Keene, chief post-office inspector, and John C. Koons, superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances from the postoffice department at Washington, were speakers at the meeting.

## FORMER B. U. LAW MEN WILL HONOR DEAN BIGELOW

To Melville M. Bigelow, LL. D., former dean of the Boston University law school, now director of the graduate courses, will be tendered a dinner at the American house Saturday evening by the Law School Association. John E. Hannigan, president of the association, will preside, while speakers of the evening will include a number of judges and lawyers who were former students of Professor Bigelow. Among them will be Judges Henry K. Braley and Charles A. De Courcy of the supreme court, Ezra R. Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school; Homer Albers, dean of Boston University law school; Attorney-General James M. Swift and Brooks Adams.

There will be a discussion on the judicial recall.

The executive committee in charge of the arrangements comprise: President John E. Hannigan, Vice-President Daniel T. O'Connell, Secretary Jay R. Bentou and Messrs. Herbert L. Baker, James H. Baldwin, J. Merrill Boyd, Charles K. Darling, Charles H. Donahue, Joseph J. Feely, Frederick S. Hall, Bert E. Holland, Harry W. James, James E. Kelley, Solomon Lewenberg, Oscar A. Marden, John Perrins, Jr., W. Scott Peters, Fletcher Ranney, Abraham C. Webber and Albert P. Worthen.

**PROGRESSIVE DECLINES**  
WASHINGTON—Representative Chandler, selected as the Progressive member on the rules committee, declined Thursday to serve, and Representative Kelly was named. The Progressive conference will meet today to take up details of the legislative program.

## STORE NEWS

The Filene Girls Bowling League will close this season this evening, when the cup will be awarded to the winning team. Much interest has been manifested through the season, and the Friday evenings devoted to bowling have been looked forward to with pleasure for the girls were sure to have a good time, with music, singing, pin tossing and often a later evening's pleasure at the theater. They all regret that the season is closing. The accompanying picture was taken of the captains of the teams at the opening of the season.

E. W. Dempsey, buyer of gloves and for other departments for the Gilchrist Company, has returned from New York, where he spent several days.

Albert Patch, who was at one time with the Talbot Company in South Boston and for several years was buyer for Raymond, is now in charge of the children's department in the Talbot Company's store in Boston.

A party of buyers from the R. H. White Company who have been in New York this week include Solomon Abbott, A. H. Shannon, L. Fisher, A. S. Minton, T. J. Graham and Miss E. S. Hutchinson.

In the stores of the Boston florists there is much rejoicing over the reports from the Society of American Florists, now in session at the Grand Central Palace, which say that the Boston growers are taking a large number of prizes. In the contest of carnations A. A. Pembroke secured 12 prizes and many prizes have also been awarded to the rose growers of this city.

## THETA CHI'S MEET FOR SOCIAL HOUR

Theta Chi Fraternity will meet this evening at the American house for a social hour, preceding the meeting of the convention tomorrow at the American house. The arrangements for this evening and the annual dinner tomorrow evening are in charge of Beta chapter. C. S. Lee, M. I. T., is chairman of the committee for the dinner. Among the members of the fraternity who will speak at the dinner are: Charles H. Spooner, president of Norwich University; Judge E. C. Bennett of Bennington, Vt.; Judge E. W. Gibson of Brattleboro, Vt., and Dr. Robert L. Irish of New York city.

The fraternity was established at Norwich University in 1856, and is one of the oldest college fraternities, having chapters in many colleges and alumni chapters in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and Providence.

## Girls of Department Store Active in League for Bowling Teams



CAPTAINS IN FILENE LEAGUE  
Miss Lillian Bates, Mrs. Elaine Grant, Miss Carrie Westcott, Miss Helen Edgemont, Miss Anna Moore, Miss Katherine Foster

## EPISCOPALIANS END CONVENTION

After the election of Archdeacon Samuel G. Babcock to the post of suffragan bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, at the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church held in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston University, Thursday, the time was given over to debates on various questions, among them the responsibility of the diocesan board of education in regard to the utterances of its lecturers, and the minimum salaries of the clergy. The convention finished its work at about 6 p. m.

The question of salaries was settled by the appointment of a permanent committee of five, both clergy and laymen, to take up the question of a minimum salary.

**PRESIDENT TO SPEAK FOR BILL**  
TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Fielder has announced that he would call a special session of the Legislature, to meet on May 6 next, to consider a jury reform bill advocated by President Wilson and which failed of passage at the regular session that adjourned last week. Governor Fielder said President Wilson would come to New Jersey probably the latter part of this month, in an endeavor to create public sentiment in favor of the bill.

**TRADE BOARD NAMES PRESIDENT**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Joshua L. Brooks was elected president of the Board of Trade to succeed Charles P. Chase at a meeting Thursday night of the board of directors.

## Added to New England Thrift is Its Purchasing Ability and Its Wise Spending Inclinations

In New England there are 10 motor vehicles registered for each thousand of population, as against 8 motor vehicles for each thousand of population in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan



THIS fact is as illuminating in a news way as it is striking from a business point of view. It shows that New England, while a big producer, is also a leading consumer of high priced commodities, even luxuries. From the advertising standpoint it is interesting to know how to best reach this purchasing ability.

This newspaper is widely and thoroughly circulated throughout Boston, its suburbs and New England, and goes largely to a class of people who are able to buy the luxuries, as well as the comforts—and who do buy and buy liberally. And what's more to the point, they buy in a large degree from what they see offered in their favorite paper. Mr. New England advertiser, right now is a good time to get in regular touch with the Monitor's representative and strong purchasing power.

This Newspaper is proving profitable to many New England advertisers and distributors — why not be among them?

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTO PAINTER, man to put monograms on autos; in Brighton; \$1.00 per day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTO PAINTER, all-round (put monograms on cars); in Brighton; \$1.00 per day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTO TRIMMER, in city; \$1.50-\$2.00; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, horseshoer and general jobber in New Milford; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTTER SALESMAN (traveling); one experienced on creamery; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK (experienced in coal office); good at figures and good pen; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR (stone man); in South Framingham; 200 week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COUNTRY BOY, 15 or 20 to learn roofing business; good opportunity and steady employment; F. W. BLOOD, ROOFING CO., 207 Merrimack st., Manchester, N. H.

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER, in Jamaica Plain; \$1.00; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN—Men with experience in heavy steel plate, machine and structural engineering work wanted; apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Boston.

DIEMAKERS, in Southbridge; \$3.40 per hour; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED DYER, in South Boston; \$2.00; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED DYER, in South Boston; \$2.00; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED GAUGE SPRING MAKER, in city; \$2.50 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARMER—Teacher owning New Hampshire dairy farm wants farmer and son; 1; house rent, etc., for family furnished; address M. ANDERSON, 824 S. Halsted st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL MANAGER wanted in city in middle West, whose ability and experience qualify him for the management and supervision of the financial interests of several concerns of about \$1,000,000 capital; contemplating amalgamation; a man who has an acquaintance with large business interests and a clientele of eastern investors preferred; state experience and give references; apply by letter only to J. A. HENNINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

GAGE MAKER, A1 man, in city; \$3.50-\$4.00; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GAGE MAKER, A1 man only, in city; \$3.50-\$4.00; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GAGE SPRING MAKER, experienced; in Roxbury; \$2.50 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL MACHINISTS, toolmakers, punch and die makers and lathe hands wanted; also mechanical inspectors and metal pattern makers; apply to J. A. HENNINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

LAWYER for a manufacturing business; he must be below 30; be familiar with business law as well as patent, trademark and copyright law; experienced; must be willing to devote most of his time to non-legal office work; apply by letter only to J. A. HENNINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

MACHINIST, A1 man only, experienced; in Singers sewing machine; in city; 20 hour; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST, in West Lynn; \$2.75 per hour; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST, experienced on Singer sewing machines; in Cambridge; A1 man; 20 hour; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

METAL WORKER (repair lamps and fenders); A1 man; 20 hour; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wanted, on small place in Melrose to care for lawn, garden, etc.; good home and moderate wages; S. D. L. DAVIS, 279 Porter st., Melrose, Mass.

MILLING MACHINE HAND, in Southbridge; \$1.50 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MOULDERS HELPER, in Watertown; \$1.50 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MOLDER, in Charlestown (rubber bags); \$1.50 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTER and paper hanger, in South Boston; \$3.00 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTER, letterer, steeper and varnisher on cars, in Chelsea; 2500 hour; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAPER CUTTER and crozier, in city; \$1.00 week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRINTER to take charge in Newtonville; \$3.00 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR (Acme Automatic); in South Boston; \$3.50-\$4.00; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHEET IRON WORKER, all-round man, in Lawrence; 200 week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHOE MAKER, in city; \$1.00-\$1.10; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STEAM GAUGE MAKER, A1 man, in Boston; \$1.50 day; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TAILOR—All-round tailor wanted; one who can help on ladies' new work preferred; apply to MR. FLEMING, 221 West Newton st., Boston.

TAILOR—Wanted, all-round busheeman and good pressman; good pay and steady position for right party; JOSEPH MICHLEWICZ, 1 Montevue av., Oak Sq., Brighton, Mass.

TAILORS AND KUTHERMEN, in city; \$1.50-\$2.00; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS desiring profitable employment for the summer vacation, salary for the season from \$150 to \$200; see MR. BURNS, room 514, Huntington, Boston.

TEAMSTER—Experienced man wanted for furniture house; must know the streets; references; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TOOLMAKERS, in Southbridge; 30-35 hour; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

UPHOLSTERER in Brighton; some experience required; \$8.00 week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Reliable, experienced man to take charge of 15-car garage in New Hampshire; small daily repairs; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced cutter; good position for right man; BOWDOIN MFG. CO., 120 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced blacksmith and jobber; steady position for right party; J. H. BAILY, 211 Dwight st., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—An American boy to learn the woolen business; apply at 63 Summer st., Boston.

WANTED—Horsehoer who is able to do a little jobbing during spare time; steady position for right party; J. J. BAILY, 211 Dwight st., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—For a month, assistant bookkeeper to help in copying and rearranging books; must be experienced; good salary expected and references; apply to J. A. HENNINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced salesman to cover principal business centers; one successful in selling insurance; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—All-round work for furniture store; must have experience and furnish references; J. A. HENNINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

WANTED—All-round work; experienced; must be able to cook for 40 or 50 people; in small institution; references required; M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

WANTED—A companion for summer in bungalow; willing to accept of board; reference exchanged; MISS LOIS SARGENT, 357 Chestnut st., Manchester.

WANTED—Young girl to do general housework in family of three; must be neat and willing; MISS MRS. J. J. JENSEN, 19 Harvard st., New Rochelle, Mass.

WANTED—An experienced young waitress, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., at THE CLARION SPRING, 107 Tremont st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced general housework; 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.; \$3.00 week; S. E. WATSON, 121 Columbia av., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SEWING GIRLS, experienced, wanted; THE MISSISS BISHOP, 2 Westland av., Boston.

TAILOR, in city; \$1.00-\$1.10; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS, first class, apartment hotel in Allston; \$3.50, board and room; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS and parlormaid—Will pay waitress \$7 and parlormaid \$6; those accustomed to working together preferred; references necessary; apply to MISS CLARKE, 270 Commonwealth av., Thursday and Friday, between 11 and 1.

WANTED—Competent waitress; Protestant; apply Mrs. BRYANT, 67 Boylston st., suite 504, Boston.

WANTED—A Protestant young lady bookkeeper who understands all of the work of a small concern; a commercial or high school graduate preferred; apply by letter only to J. A. HENNINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

WANTED—Reliable girl to do general housework in family of three; must be neat and willing; MISS MRS. J. J. JENSEN, 19 Harvard st., New Rochelle, Mass.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent maid for general housework; must be honest and laundress; references; call daytimes; MISS HOWARD, 118 Harrison st., Winchester, Mass.

WANTED—Housekeeper, middle-aged; to be one of the family; work light; wash; must be able to cook for 40 or 50 people; apply by letter; G. E. LANE, Bonny-Eagle, Mass.

WANTED—All-round cook; experienced; must be able to cook for 40 or 50 people; in small institution; references required; M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER,

# Cassified advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPTONER OPERATOR or Burroughs operator, residence Belmont, 12, single, 410, mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

COMPTONER OPERATOR, experienced, would like position; best of references, address MISS RUTH H. SNOW, 12 Elmont st., Dorchester, Mass. (Grove Hall st.), 12.

COMPTONER OPERATOR, clerk or switchboard operator, residence Lynn, 23, single, good references and experience, 89, 812, mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

COOK-Situation wanted by competent woman; good city references, ANNA T. SULLIVAN, 43 Shawmut av., Boston. 15

COOK OR LAUNDRESS-Position wanted in boarding house in New Boston by woman with girl 8 years, MRS. SMITH, 41 La Grange st., Boston. 15

CORDIALITY-RECOMMENDED AS TRAVELING COMPANION; Scotch woman of refinement, tact and excellent executive ability, BERTHA HAGARD, The Hemenway, 98 Tyler st., Boston. 15

CORRESPONDENT-Literary work of any kind; assistant to author; research; fluent English; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

DAY WORK wanted, laundry to take home, MRS. SYLVIA WOODS, 42 Church st., Boston, Mass. 15

DAY WORK wanted, laundry to take home, MRS. N. PAYTON, Pleasant st., Cambridge. 15

DAY WORK wanted by capable colored woman, EDITH WALLACE, 3 Claremont st., Boston. 15

DAY WORK WANTED-Apartments or lodging house, to care for, night nights, ABERNETHY LAMAIN, 1 Worcester st., Boston. 15

DEMONSTRATOR, residence Boston, 40; single; will go anywhere; 815, week, mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

DEMONSTRATOR or typist, residence Somerville, 21, single, good references, experience; analysis of report, mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires engagements in private home; good references; terms moderate, MRS. A. J. RYAN, 20 Denmark st., Boston. Tel. R. 3429.

EDUCATED French woman, linguist, would like employment from 11-4; good sewer and shopper; references, MRS. BELAINE, 27 Valentine st., Roxbury. 15

DRESSMAKER'S ASSISTANT wishes position with dressmaker, or sewing in private family; experience; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

DRESSMAKER (colored) desires work by the day, MRS. L. STEVEN, 42 Northfield st., Boston. 15

EXPERIENCED colored woman, would like position in private home; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

EXPERIENCED colored woman, would like position in private home; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

HOUSEKEEPER-A refined person, would like position in private home; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged American woman, would like position in small family; best of references, MAUDE M. MILLS, 517 Temple st., Boston. 15

HOUSEKEEPER, Capable young American woman with one child wishes care of home, city or country, M. RAYNER, 6 Tremont st., Boston. 15

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, middle-aged woman, reliable and economical, wishes position in adult family; with full references; best references; Boston or suburbs preferred, Address MRS. A. BOURKE, 111 Beacon st., Boston. 15

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) desires position with one or more elderly people; thoroughly experienced; can give best references; will work reasonably, MRS. L. A. HALL, 52 Monmouth st., Dorchester. 15

HOUSEKEEPER (hotel preferred), residence Boston, 43; will go anywhere; A1 reference and experience; 40 months; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

HOUSEWORKER, thorough, wishes work in small family, or cleaning, care-taking, cooking; by day or hour; good cook; reliable, MRS. E. OYES, 6 Waverly st., suite 5, Roxbury, Mass. 15

HOUSEKEEPER with well bred boy (13) desires position in nice home; thoroughly capable in all branches; good references, MRS. G. D. KENNEDY, Coolidge Corner, P. O., General Delivery, Brookline, Mass. 15

LAUNDRESS-First-class, desire work at home, A. MILES, 42 Northfield st., Boston. 15

LADIES TRIO would like summer engagement, MRS. J. M. DECAL, 109 Emrose ter., Dorchester, Mass. 15

LADY would like to care for child 3 hours during afternoon, 2-5; best of references, MRS. J. NIELSEN, Fay way P. O., Boston. 15

LADY wishes to find a position in private home; French lady, as governess to children not under 10; speaks French; also teaches French, English and music; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

LADY desires family or club washing to do home; James J. J. FINNAN, 3411 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 15

LAUNDRESS, residence Boston, 24; single; first-class references; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

LITERARY WORK or reading aloud desired part of day; have facility in letter writing; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

MANICURIST would like situation as maid to travel; experienced in shampooing, MISS CAROLINE MILLER, 239 W. Canton st., Boston. 15

MATRON, residence Boston, 40, married; good references and experience, 87-88, mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

MATRON, residence, Charlestown, 33, single, 88-100, mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires position as housekeeper; not more than 3 a week; 815, week, mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires work; family; laundry; best references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

NEAT COLORED GIRL desires employment with small family; willing and obliging; 815, week, mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

NEAT colored girl desires evening work after 5:30 or Saturday after 1 o'clock; cleaning or dish washing; ALICE JOCK, 7 Camden st., Boston. 15

NURSEY MAID-American Protestant, desires position; competent; good references, Address M. PERRIN, 1 Ois st., Boston. 15

OFFICE ASSISTANT (25), residence Boston, 21; single; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

OFFICE ASSISTANT, address, residence Boston, 25, single, good penman, 88, 812, mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

OFFICE CLERK or cashier, residence East Braintree, 19; good penman; can speak French and German; first-class references and experience; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

PIANIST desires employment; experienced in accompanying and ensemble work, ADELE S. NININGER, 60 Westland av., Boston. 15

POSITION wanted by elderly woman as companion, or to do light housework, for one or two elderly people; English, Protestant, MRS. ELIJAH, 108 Shirley st., Winthrop, Mass. 15

POSITION as companion to elderly lady; capable, cheerful and thorough; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

POSITION wanted as housekeeper for elderly person; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged American woman to care for an elderly lady as working housekeeper; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

REFINED YOUNG LADY would like position as cashier or office helper; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

REFINED PROTESTANT WOMAN, good writer, experienced in answering telephone, good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, general housework for small family; would accommodate; country or bench; first-class references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN would give services in exchange to British course in English; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

RELIABLE YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, desires laundry work or cleaning by the day, MRS. ROSA E. MILLER, 43 Maple st., Cambridge, Mass. 15

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN would like day work or apartments to look after; no objection to travel; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

SEAMSTRESS-American; day; feather stitching, hemstitching, children's clothes, children's dresses, good references, MRS. TEMPLE, 61 Court st., Boston. 15

SEAMSTRESS, lady's maid, manicure, dressmaking, 30, colored, good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-By a young lady of experience, a position as cashier, restaurant preferred, M. POLKINS, 64 W. Rutland st., Boston. 15

WANTED-By a Protestant young woman of experience, a position as attendant or companion in a middle-aged or elderly person; can furnish the best of references, M. POLKINS, 64 W. Rutland st., Boston. 15

WOMAN of experience wants housework in a family of 2 by the last of April; good references; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

WOMAN of refinement with girl (13) desires position as housekeeper in small family or apartment; best of references, MRS. C. M. LAPELLE, 106 Shirley st., Winthrop, Mass. 15

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position as companion, governess or tutor; would help in home in almost any way if taken as a member of the family; experienced; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN wishes day work, morning or evening, in kitchen or apartments; please write or call at once, MRS. R. P. PLENTY, 4 Willow pk., Roxbury, Mass. 15

YOUNG COLORED GIRL wants position in dentist's or other office, MISS EDITH LATTIMORE, 101 Kendall st., Boston. 15

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER wanted; experienced in repairing wagons and automobiles; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

FINANCIAL MANAGER wanted in city in middle West, good salary, good position, good quality him for the management and supervision of the financial interests of several companies; salary \$10,000 per year; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY, New York, require the services of a number of men, for the management and supervision of the financial interests of several companies; salary \$10,000 per year; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY, New York, require the services of a number of men, for the management and supervision of the financial interests of several companies; salary \$10,000 per year; mention 9217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02. 2900.

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## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## LEXINGTON

The Rev. John Mills Wilson, chairman of the trustees of the Cary memorial library, in his annual report for the past year, states that, 1630 volumes were added to the library, and of this number 46 were gifts. On Dec. 31, 1912, there were in the library 27,271 volumes, a net gain of 48 books compared with 1911. The total circulation last year was 46,060.

## BRIDGEWATER

The pupils at the high school have received word from the pupils of the high school at Sacramento, Cal., that they will send a plant of the California poppy and seeds to all the pupils of the local high school who desire.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be presented by class C of the Bridgewater Normal school in the assembly hall tonight.

## LYNNFIELD

The Lynnfield Loyal League has designated April 19 as its first clean-up day. To the boys will be assigned the work of cleaning up the Congregational church yard and surroundings and grading low places and the girls will attend to the interior.

The selectmen have appointed Walter Harris as chief of police.

## MALDEN

Head Master Jenkins has purchased a bronze statue of Julius Caesar.

Residents of the Linden section will petition the school committee to establish manual training quarters in the Linden school. The pupils now go to the Maplewood school for their courses in manual training.

## ARLINGTON

At the annual meeting of the Arlington Boat Club these officers were chosen: President, H. Walter Gleason; vice-president, H. A. Cousins; secretary, Harold A. Gleason; treasurer, Chester W. Whitney; directors, Roger W. Homer, John Blevins, Jacob Bitzer and F. W. Hewitt.

## MARLBORO

The royal arch degree will be worked on nine candidates by Houghton Royal Arch chapter, A. F. and A. M., April 19, in Masonic hall. A banquet will be served at 6 o'clock.

Miss Ethel Camilla Jackson will read under direction of the Tuesday Club in G. A. R. hall, April 2.

## BROCKTON

The Church Baseball League will have eight teams this season and will open April 25. Elmer O. Barnes is the president.

The Rev. Alfred Fairbrother of Avon will give an illustrated lecture on "Birds and Scenes in New Zealand" at Y. M. C. A. hall Saturday evening.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

The next meeting of East Bridgewater grange will be held on the night of April 24. It will be ladies night.

A lecture will be given by Mrs. Clifford H. Perry on "Japan" at the meeting of the Young People's Society of the Unitarian church April 20.

## ROCKLAND

The Rockland Parent-Teachers Association holds a meeting in the assembly hall of the high school tonight. General Secretary B. C. Snow of the Y. M. C. A. will speak on "Public Playgrounds and School Athletics." There will also be a musical program.

## WAKEFIELD

Wakefield high school battalion will be represented this year at the annual competitive drill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and 50 candidates will try out for the squad next Monday.

## WEBSTER

A petition signed by voters and taxpayers for a recount of votes for selectmen candidates has resulted in Saturday afternoon being assigned for the task to be held in the selectmen's office by the registrars of voters.

## WEST BRIDGEWATER

The members of the junior class at the Howard high school are planning a sale, entertainment and dance for Tuesday night, May 6.

## EASTON

Mrs. Wilmarth Howard will entertain the Browning Club at her home April 22. The Rev. T. M. Peterson will speak on "Poets."

## ABINGTON

An entertainment will be held in Standish hall tonight to raise funds to improve the Adams street school grounds.

## PLYMOUTH

The Plymouth Maine Club will be entertained next Monday night by Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Moore.

## WINTHROP

An entertainment will begin tonight in the Court park clubhouse by the Popular Authors Literary Club.

## REVERE

A dance by class '14, Revere high school, will be held in the town hall tonight.

## HOLBROOK

Members of Brookville grange will hold an anniversary supper in Engine hall tonight.

## RANDOLPH

There will be a prize speaking contest in the Belcher school this afternoon.

## EVERETT

The woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. has completed plans for conducting a summer school in the association building open to the pupils of any of the elementary grades of the public schools. The classes will be in charge of teachers of the Everett schools.

The city council has appropriated \$1500 for completing and furnishing the manual training addition to the high school. The council is considering replacing the apparatus at the Central and Elm street fire stations with motor apparatus at an estimated cost of \$40,000 and a reduction of about \$3000 per year in maintenance.

## KINGSTON

An oriental dancing party is to be given in the town hall April 19 by Miss Inez Blanchard, Miss Rachel Holmes, Miss Marion Wright, Miss Helen Hathaway, Miss Dorothy Holmes and Miss Ava Phinney.

Charles M. Gardner, master of the Massachusetts state grange, has started a charter list in this town for the organization of a local grange.

## HANOVER

Miss Sarah Little has resigned her position as assistant at the local high school and will begin her work at Salem, N. H., next Monday.

An organ recital will be given at St. Andrews church tonight by F. Wyley, organist and choirmaster of Christ church at Quincy, assisted by J. W. McLeod, vocalist.

## CHELSEA

The Portia Club of the high school, has challenged the Boys Debating Society of the school to a debate on the question, "Resolved, That a Smaller College has More Advantages Than a Larger one, During Undergraduate Years and After."

The choice of sides is given to the boys.

## WHITMAN

About 125 new books have been placed in circulation at the public library.

## GUY LOWELL'S DESIGN ACCEPTED FOR COURTHOUSE

Judges and Official Board Accept Drawings of Boston Architect for New York Building

Guy Lowell of Boston, has been selected from among 22 competitors submitting plans as the architect of the New York county courthouse. The selection of Mr. Lowell's design was made, according to the announcement of the committee, with the unanimous approval of both the architectural judges and the courthouse board.

Mr. Lowell is a graduate of Harvard, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris. He is now living in Brookline. The design for the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Cumberland County court house in Portland, Me.; the Emerson Memorial hall at Harvard and the New Hampshire Historical Society building at Concord, N. H., are all his work.

The judges in the New York county courthouse competition were: Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia, C. B. Moran of St. Louis and Robert Peabody of the Boston park department. The chairman of the courthouse board was Judge Morgan J. O'Brien.

Mr. Lowell will receive as compensation for his plan and for supervision of the construction a gross sum of about \$800,000. He is to be paid 6 per cent of the total cost of construction, which is estimated at \$10,000,000, but from this he will have to defray many charges.

## DO NOT ASK TOO MUCH OF THE 'L' ADVISES MAYOR

Chief Executive Says Road Might Be Forced Into Receiver's Hands by Fare Cuts

"Demands for better service all over the city and lessening the fare on some of the longer rides to 5 cents may force the Boston Elevated Company into the hands of a receiver," said Mayor Fitzgerald last night at the Hyde Park district "town meeting." After William F. Gilman had said that Hyde Park could not develop until a 5-cent fare had been granted the mayor said:

"It would not be an unheard of event if the road should be forced into bankruptcy by the continued demands for better service. The majority of stock is owned by the people of Boston. For that reason it would be wrong for me as a public official to force the road into doing something that would retaliate upon you in that manner."

## FILIBUSTER FORESTALLED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With the filibuster forestalled by making the calendar a perpetual special order business in the House was resumed Thursday. An act was introduced in the Senate making the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor \$1500 instead of \$750 as at present. The Senate referred the act issuing \$500,000 state harbor improvement bonds to the judiciary committee, taking it from the calendar. The House passed the act providing that all vehicles must carry lights at night when using public highways.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES PER LINE—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.65. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$1.05. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$0.80. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$0.60.

## CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

## PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

## PEANUTS—CLEVELAND



Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you get the flavor of ELEPHANT SALTED PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meats—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If your dealer can't supply you send 30c for a generous party size package; 5c for a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY  
CLEVELAND, O.

## BONDS—CLEVELAND

WE SPECIALIZE IN  
Cleveland Railway Co.  
GUARANTEED 6% STOCK  
W. S. Snyder & Co.  
406 Hippodrome Building  
Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

## BANKS—CLEVELAND, O.



Primarily  
a bank for all the  
people. On February  
10, 1913, its deposits  
numbered 91,045.

CLEVELAND  
Merchants may get directly in touch  
with the Monitor's local representative,  
located at  
728 OSBORN BLDG.,  
CLEVELAND, O.

## LARGE CROPS IN CANADIAN MIDDLE WEST

Increased Development Along  
Mercantile and Industrial Lines  
in Provinces of Manitoba,  
Alberta and Saskatchewan

BUSINESS \$1,537,817,524

WASHINGTON—Increased development and large crops marked the year 1912 in the middle western provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, says Daily Consular and Trade Reports. The progress meant extension in mercantile and industrial channels, and the great crops of the year, which were harvested and marketed under favorable conditions, severely tested the commercial and railway facilities of the country.

The untoward conditions of the early part of the year precluded the breaking of a greater crop area than that originally outlined by the farmers. Seeding, however, was accomplished under most favorable conditions, and although there were some setbacks during the growing season, the crop harvested was the largest in the history of the country. This was also true of the acreage under cultivation. According to well authenticated figures, the grain area of 1912 approximated 18,500,000 acres. Of this vast producing area it is estimated that 11,000,000 acres were under wheat, 6,000,000 were producing oats, and the balance was divided between barley and flax.

Bank clearances amounted to \$1,537,817,524, an amount exceeded by only eight cities of North America. In Canada, Winnipeg ranked third, being exceeded only by Montreal and Toronto.

Industrial Winnipeg made substantial progress during the past year. The new industrial concerns incorporated numbered 104, in addition to the large number of smaller enterprises not important enough for incorporation. Nearly \$1,500,000 was invested in new buildings for these industrial enterprises, whose authorized capital during the year amounted to \$19,427,000. To this must be added at least \$5,000,000 more in increased capital to going concerns.

It is estimated that the present annual value of Winnipeg's factories exceeds \$40,000,000. Last year was the first full year of the operation of Winnipeg's municipally owned power plant, and the results were most satisfactory. Domestic lighting was reduced 70 per cent in cost, and electric power was also furnished at a rate proportionately less than that which existed before the plant was established in 1911. The last annual report showed that the plant was paying its way, the monthly revenue covering the cost of interest, operating expenses, depreciation, etc. This is the more remarkable, as only 12,000 horsepower is being generated, while the plant has a capacity of 60,000 horsepower.

During the year Winnipeg opened the first of a series of public baths, costing approximately \$55,000, and a like appropriation has been voted for a second, owing to the great success of the experiment.

For several years now Winnipeg has been alive to the importance of increasing its water supply, which has been secured from a series of artesian wells. While the water is pure enough, its hardness makes its commercial use expensive. Definite plans were adopted during 1912 to secure a supply of soft water, and an expert from the United States made a careful investigation and reported upon the advisability of using the water from a nearby lake. The rapid increase in population has brought

## ARCHITECTS—CLEVELAND, O.

Eddie 1390 R—Crest. 884 L

Edw. G. Hatch  
ARCHITECT

269 Rozelle av., E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

the importance of this matter before the people, who, as a result of a large majority to the expenditure.

During the last fiscal year Winnipeg expended over \$1,000,000 on local improvements.

There were approximately 19,000,000 acres of land under cultivation in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1912. From this area it is estimated that \$200,000,000 will be realized by the farmers for their crops. This will show an increase over the previous year of some \$20,000,000, and when it is considered that 1912 was a year of low prices for grain the advance is promising. It was at first thought that the delayed thrashing season, due to incessant rains, coupled with the approach of winter and the close of navigation, would be a great embarrassment to the moving of crops. The embarrassment of 1911 proved a serious drain upon the farmers, and the late harvest of 1912 gave every indication that the farmers would suffer even greater loss than they did in the preceding year. The winter, however, remained open for a much longer time, and navigation through the Great Lakes was possible until well into December.

The total return from potato, root and fodder crops in 1912 was \$15,663,000, as against \$15,694,000 in 1911. This slight shrinkage in value was due to lower prices, particularly for potatoes, throughout the whole of Canada. On the other hand, there was an increase in the acreage of nearly all of these crops, and for the first time the production of alfalfa was sufficient to warrant the government in making separate returns. As to its production, the total acreage of alfalfa in the Canadian west at the present time is rated at 12,300 acres, and the returns in 1912 were, roughly, 36,000 tons. As each ton of alfalfa is equal in feed value to a ton of bran, and the average price of bran for the year was \$20, the production of alfalfa represents a feed value to the west of nearly \$750,000.

## RUSH HOUR CAR SCHEDULE MADE

The Boston Elevated Railway Company today established a new morning and evening rush hour service between Washington square, Brookline and Park square, Boston. Cars leave Washington and Beacon streets at 7:30 a. m. and every 15 minutes thereafter till 9:00 a. m., running to Park square via Beacon street, Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street. In the afternoon, cars will leave Park square for Washington square at 4:45 p. m. and every 15 minutes up to 6:15 p. m.

Passengers on this line may transfer at Boylston and Church streets or Boylston and Charles streets to cars for South station or Charles street or the other way.

GOVERNOR SIGNS LIBRARY BILL  
AUSTIN, Tex.—Governor Colquitt recently signed House bill 144 enlarging the scope of the state library and historical commission.

## WHERE TO MARKET

## WHERE TO MARKET

## WHERE TO MARKET

## SHATTUCK &amp; JONES

INCORPORATED

## FISH

TELEPHONE 1421 RICHMOND.

NO. 123 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

## ISAAC LOCKE &amp; CO.

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FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS  
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## W. H. AMES &amp; CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine products, a purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## The Early Coal Buyer

Will do well to get our Reduced Spring Rates on Genuine Lehigh—the sort that you can depend upon every day in the year. Our business is personal, our method is a square ton at a fair price.  
E. J. CUMMINGS  
Main Office, 415 N. 12th St. Phones 25th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland 13th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington PHILADELPHIA

## SUMMER PROPERTY

## THE BREAKERS

VINALHAVEN, MAINE  
TO LET—For the season, cottage (11 rooms or less), beautifully located, overlooking the sea, comfortably furnished; good fishing and boating in protected cove; abundance of clams and lobsters; delicious garden products in season; pure drinking water; 3 miles from village. Address MISS W. MOOG, Vinalhaven, Maine.

KENNERMA, Mass.—New house, 8 rooms, sleeping veranda, all modern improvements; good location. Tel. Dorchester 2608-W.

## SUMMER PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished house or bungalow near Boston from April 15th to Nov. 1st. Address R. 155, Monitor office.

## REAL ESTATE

OUR NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market st.

## FARMS—SASKATCHEWAN

320 Acres of Farm Land  
For sale, beautifully located, 4 miles from town of Lipton, Sask., plenty of wood and water, 30 acres new ground ready for crop; \$25.00 per acre; excellent opportunity for any man desiring good farm home; particulars on request. NIELS M. LARSEN, Lipton, Sask.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

1 offer to investors high grade first mortgages on improved irrigated farms. Interest and principal collected free of charge and careful attention given to all matters in connection with these loans. Write  
B. T. JOHNSON, Basin, Wyo.

## MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES. Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. MONEY LENDED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 298 Washington st.

## 6 1/2% TO INVESTOR ON 1st mortgage

bank loans on improved Arkansas farms; bank references given; write me. C. N. CARLSON, Jonesboro, Ark.

## REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

PASADENA residences, lots, suburban homes; ORANGE GROVES; farm lands; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

## HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED—10 rooms, 17 large bedrooms; hot water heat; electricity; 2 fireplaces; 3 ball rooms; laundry, basement; July 1st to Oct. 1st, \$800. MRS. ALICE E. HINES, 204 Park ave., Charlevoix, Mich.

## BOARD WANTED—PITTSBURGH

FURNISHED—board place in the country for about 10 children and chaplain, within 50 miles of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the months of July and August. Reply to 3625 Frick bldg., Pittsburgh.

## ROOMS

ALLSTON—12 Idlewild st., suite 3; in nice locality; quiet room in private family; business person preferred. Tel. Brookline 4336-W.

## BOARD AND ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA

ON MAIN LINE—Single room for gentleman; good table; near station and golf links. Box 43, Merion Sta., Pa.

## SALESMEN WANTED

HIGH CLASS stock Salesmen wanted in all sections for an extra trust company; unusual opportunity for both salesmen and investors. Address R. L. ALLEN, manager, 55 Wall st., New York.

## AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Young lady of pleasing presence to act as solicitor for high grade portable; splendid opportunity for large commissions. Address S. 80, Monitor office.

## PATENTS

PATENTS PROCURED, ideas developed. C. B. SMITH & CO., 411-412 Prospect Hippodrome, Cleveland, O. Main 3065.

## TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave.—Spring styles now ready; first-class work; also pressing and repairing.

## "CLEAN UP" DAY APRIL 19

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Women's Civic Club of Independence is to have its clean up day this year April 19. That was decided recently when the club met at city hall to elect officers for the ensuing year. The club will urge home owners and tenants to clean up their premises on the date set.

## Within a Minute's Walk of South Station

Cleanliness, Quality and Value

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HIGH GRADE  
Meats, Poultry, Provisions  
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables  
Telephone 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON.

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WILL PLEASE YOU—DELICIOUS FLAVOR  
CUT THIN FROM WIDE STRIPS

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THOMAS W. DIXSON  
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Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
18 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer  
PUNKSUTAWNEY, PA.

LEW C. CHURCH  
Attorney and Counselor  
306 N. W. Bank bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CLEMENT V. HULL  
Attorney-at-Law  
406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

JOB P. LYON  
211 Walker Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

BRANTLEY W. DOBBINS  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
810-856 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

## SHOES—CHICAGO

## HOLDEN'S SHOES

Chicago, Illinois  
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY  
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Shoes from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

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OTTO F. HAHN  
Painting, Decorating, Plaster, glass, wall paper. Telephone North 1633.  
1230 Coghoun ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

TO RENT—619 Woodland Park, Chicago (Private Park, 34th and Cottage Grove); I. C. and Cottage Grove service; 20 min. to loop; modern, 6 and 7 room, all light, \$90 and \$100; furnished if wished; no children. Phone Douglas 5102. MCWILLYN-NEY CASTLE, owner.

## ROOMS

CALUMET AVE., 3420—Neat furnished rooms, all modern; reasonable. Tel. Douglas 3278.

## DENTISTS

# Real Estate Market News

The proprietors of the Boston Athenaeum have disposed of their holdings at 44-46 Broad street to Susan Sherry. The property consists of a four-story and basement brick mercantile building, corner of Milk street, and 1100 square feet of ground. The assessment is \$70,000 including land value of \$35,000.

The large four-story and basement well-front brick dwelling numbered 300 Commonwealth avenue, adjoining the Commonwealth family hotel, corner of Massachusetts avenue, Back Bay, has been purchased by Fred L. Hewitt and deed placed on record. It was owned by John H. Morse of North Andover, Mass. The lot contains 2014 square feet valued at \$17,000. Total assessment \$26,500.

**SALE ON THE NORTH SHORE**  
Richard S. Levering has taken title to 2 acres of land adjoining the estate of Robert L. Raymond on Beach street, Manchester, who is the grantor. The purchaser intends to build for his own occupancy. Negotiations were completed in the offices of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and Richard De B. Boardman.

**SOUTH END SALES**  
An improved property belonging to the John S. Blair estate has been sold to Nathan Wolff. It is at 337 Harrison avenue, corner of Asylum street, and consists of a 3 1/2-story brick house and 1307 square feet of land. All taxed for \$10,800 of which \$7800 is land value. The price paid was \$11,000.

Another property to pass into new hands is at 900-902 Tremont street, near Hammond street, being a four-story brick building on 1493 square feet of land, all taxed on \$6000, the lot carrying \$2600. William E. Chandler conveyed to Emma P. Odell.

Final papers were put on record today from Mary E. Duffey to Aaron Akabas, transferring the premises at 36 Sharon street, near Albany street. It consists of a three-story and basement brick house on 1590 square feet of land, all valued by the assessors at \$4700, including \$1000 land value.

**DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY**  
The three-story six-apartment frame building known and described as 387 Talbot avenue, near the corner of Lithgow street, Dorchester, has been sold for Milton Lowenberg through the office of C. H. Warren & Co., to Charles T. Wentworth. The consideration is not given, but the assessed valuation is \$11,000, of which \$2500 is carried on the 3563 square feet of land.

Caroline Luchterhand has taken title from Henry W. Caldwell to the frame dwelling situated 76 Brent st., near Talbot avenue, together with 3071 square feet of land. It is assessed for \$2500 on improvements and \$900 on the lot, a total of \$3400.

Edwin L. Reed is the buyer of a parcel of vacant building land on Irwin avenue near Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, which he takes for improvement. It contains 3024 square feet valued at \$12,000. Myer Dana was the grantor.

**BRIGHTON CONVEYANCES**  
Two small sales are reported from Brighton—one consisting of a frame house and 3000 square feet of land at 21 Ashford street, near Chester street, taxed \$2300 on improvements and \$1300 on the lot. Conveyed by L. Theresa Moses to Edwin J. Ham.

The other property is located 12 Pomeroy street near Saunders street, also a frame house and 3150 square feet of land assessed for \$2400 including \$600 on the lot. Henry K. Barnes conveyed to Ernest E. Hoyt.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**  
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Props. of Boston Athenaeum to Susan Sherry, Broad and Milk st., q. \$1.  
Henry H. Richardson to William J. Stober, Summer and Kingston sts., q. \$1.  
William J. Stober to Henry H. Richardson, same, q. \$1.  
Mary E. Duffey to Aaron Akabas, Sharon st., q. \$1.  
Nathaniel L. Hooper et al. to Sophie K. Roumanian, Chestnut and Branch sts., d. \$1.  
Abraham J. Silverman to Max Shapiro et al., Dover st., q. \$1.  
William E. Chandler to Emma F. Odell, Tremont st., q. \$1.  
John S. Blair et al. to Nathan Wolff, Harrison av. and Asylum st., d. \$11,000.  
John H. Morse to Fred L. Hewitt, Tr. Commonwealth av., q. \$1.  
Clara E. Badger to Badger Realty & Power Trust, Wareham and Plympton sts., 2 pcs., q. \$1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
Julianne Sappeliner to Mary E. May, East 11th st. and Columbia rd., w. \$1.  
John Morris to John Reis et al., East 13th st., q. \$1.

**EAST BOSTON**  
John Farro to Abraham Finkelstein, Webster st., w. \$1.  
Joseph Goldinger to Helen I. Haggerty, Saratoga st., q. \$1.  
Anna J. Johnson to Agnes S. Hennings, Jeddite st., q. \$1.

**ROXBURY**  
Samuel Carver to Fannie Arkin, Heath st., q. \$1.  
Sister Anna to Edwin L. Reed, Irwin av., 2 lots, q. \$1.  
Hattie E. Priest to Frederick H. Smith, Homestead st., d. \$1.  
Elizabeth H. Noonan to Jacob Finn et al., Holland st., w. \$1.  
Sarah Marlowe to Flora MacDonald, Northampton and Watson sts., B. & P. R. H., q. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**  
Gregory T. Merrill to Olive A. Merrill, Adams st., q. \$1.  
Herbert C. Ray to Mary E. Sullivan, Draper rd., w. \$1.  
Henry W. Caldwell to Caroline Luchterhand, Brent st., w. \$1.  
Elizabeth Allen to Timothy H. Lyons et al., Milton st., w. \$1.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Henry Hyland to Hattie Hyland, Sherwood st., q. \$1.  
Hattie R. Hyland to Henry Hyland et al., same, q. \$1.  
John A. Hovey et al. to Caroline L. Sayce, Granda av., q. \$1.  
Louise P. Pacht to William Armstrong, Houston st., q. \$1.  
George B. Jeffrey to National Invest-

ment & Security Co. of Boston, Sutton st., q. \$1.  
Scholar to same, same, q. \$1.

**BRIGHTON**  
Henry H. Barnes to Ernest F. Hoyt, Pomeroy st., q. \$1.  
L. Theresa Moses to Edwin J. Ham, Ashford st., w. \$1.

**CHARLESTOWN**  
Charles W. Savinbank to Frank V. Noyes, Cooper st., q. \$1.

**WINTHROP**  
Agnes Templeton et al. to Isaac Young, rear of Somerset av., q. \$1.

**REVERE**  
Stephen A. Hall to Giuseppe Martino, Tuttle st., w. \$1.  
Sophie Crooks to Harry Edwards et al., Prospect av., q. \$1.

**BUILDING NOTICES**  
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Brigden av., 122, ward 24; W. S. Tripp, bldg. alter stores and dwelling.  
Westminster av., 8, ward 21; S. Fishelson, bldg. alter stores and dwelling.  
Bluehill av., 100-102A, ward 24; Irving Baragans, brick stores.  
Shawmut av., 63, cor. Rickland st., ward 27; Michael S. Rosenbaum, F. A. Norcross, brick stores and lofts.  
Rockingham pl., 22, ward 19; R. C. Archibald, bldg. of Boston, Edward T. P. Gorman, alter school.  
King st., 54, ward 24; L. M. Gaskin, frame alter stores.  
Morse st., 33, ward 22; Wm. J. Nava, S. J. Rantini, frame dwelling.  
Westminster av., 37-41, ward 24; Charles C. Ryder, Jas. T. Beckwith, frame dwelling.  
Washington st., 149-51, ward 7; S. Vorenberg, alter mercantile.  
Lexington st., 133-35, ward 1; Andrew J. Palmer, alter stores and dwelling.  
Beverly st., 31-33, ward 8; E. H. Shook, George A. Clark, alter light mfg. and Commonweath av., 1283, ward 23; Henei H. Torrey, more storage.

## CLUB INTERESTED IN THE CALIFORNIA PARK ROAD BILL

SAN FRANCISCO.—One bill amid all the proposed legislation at Sacramento holds the eyes of that devoted band of genuine nature lovers, the Sempervirens Club of California—the bill to open a direct route into the wilderness of the California Redwood park, otherwise the Big Basin, says the Call.

Now the park is reached only via Felton and Boulder creek by a steep and crooked road, most indifferently surfaced. It is a long and toilsome journey and comparatively few undertake it. The proposed road will open up the park from the Santa Clara side, putting it within four hours by motor from San Francisco.

Fortunately, the Sempervirens Club is backed in this matter by the native sons and native daughters and by a list of civic bodies that ought to impress the legislative mind. The proposition has been favorably reported out of committee and has the approval of the state board of control.

The bill is "to provide for the survey and construction of a state highway from the Saratoga gap, on the line between the counties of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, to, into and through the park to the Governor's camp and out by way of Bloom's mill." It provides that no portion of the appropriation shall be available until a strip sufficiently wide on which to construct the road shall have been deeded to the state as a part of the park. The work of locating, surveying and constructing the road is placed under the management and control of the state department of engineering, subject to the direction and approval of the California Redwood park commission.

**CONTRACT LET FOR FACTORY**  
RICHMOND, Cal.—Representatives of the Pacific Carbon Company of San Francisco were in this city recently, making plans whereby work will be started on their factory to be built near the Santa Fe-Espee viaduct, east of Twenty-third street. W. A. Straton, local contractor, has got the contract for the buildings, which will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

**LAND TAKEN FOR SCHOOL SITE**  
OAKLAND, Cal.—An award of \$52,800 was made to Mrs. Sarah Jane Fox Kesley for the lot East Fourteenth street and Sixty-ninth avenue, it being condemned by the city for school and playground purposes. The city will proceed to build a new school for the Lockwood district and the construction of an extensive play centre.

**CLUB WOMEN TO MEET IN MAY**  
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the tenth annual session of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held here May 21, 22 and 23. Not only will club women come from every section of the state, but some of the national leaders are expected. There are 442 women's clubs in the federation with a total membership of 12,330.

**SUMMER CAMP DATE IS SET**  
LANSING, Mich.—At a meeting of the state military board it was decided to hold the summer camp of the Michigan national guard Aug. 12 to 21. Until the Legislature acts on the site offered by Rasmus Hansen in Crawford county, or the sites at Luttoning or Holland, the military board will be unable to decide on the place of the encampment.

**BAY STATE TOURISTS SAIL**  
More than 40 residents of Massachusetts sailed from New York Thursday morning as passengers on board the Hamburg-American line steamship Victoria Louise, Captain Meyer, for a 16-day cruise to the Panama canal, Cuba and Jamaica.

**BIG OIL TANKER LAUNCHED**  
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Miss Elizabeth Drake of New York named the oil tanker Illinois, which Thursday was launched here for the coastwise trade.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON.—Capt. Mjalmer Erickson from twenty-eighth infantry, to tenth infantry.

Lieut. Col. A. M. Hunter, inspector-general, to Walter Reed general hospital, D. C.

Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired, is detailed for general recruiting service at Buffalo, relieving Maj. A. M. Hoag, retired.

Capt. Charles I. De F. Chandler, signal corps, to office chief signal officer of the army until time to proceed to San Francisco.

Capt. J. A. Moore, quartermaster's corps, from Philippines, Sept. 1, and on expiration leave of absence to United States; on arrival report adjutant general for further orders.

Capt. Robert F. Woods, coast artillery, from assignment thirtieth company to unassigned list.

Capt. Howard G. Davis, ninth infantry, appointed acting quartermaster.

First Lieut. Edwin L. Cox, eleventh cavalry, to Meleña, Ark., and report to Maj. James E. Normoy, quartermaster corps, for relief work.

Second Lieut. Samuel L. Stribling, twenty-second infantry, retirement announced.

**Naval Orders**  
Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, to bureau of steam engineering, navy department.

Lieut. R. L. Gormley, detached aid on staff commander-in-chief, Pacific fleet, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. E. Davis, detached the Colorado, to the Annapolis.

Ensign J. W. Rankin, detached the Utah, to duty connection the Cassin and on board when commissioned.

Ensign W. B. Cothran, detached the Wyoming, to duty connection the Cummings and on board when commissioned.

Ensign F. A. Braisted, detached the Delaware, to duty the Parker and on board when commissioned.

Gunner W. T. Wall, detached receiving ship at New York, to the Montgomery.

Gunner A. E. Bentfield, detached receiving ship at New York, to the Idaho.

Chief Machinist A. A. Smith, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 21, 1913, to the Nebraska.

Chief Machinist Otto Boldt, detached Nebraska, to home, wait orders.

**Movements of Vessels**  
The Roe, the Drayton, the McCall, the Paulding and the Terry left Guantanamo for New York navy yard.

The Jenkins, the Joudett, the Fanning and the Beale left Guantanamo for Hampton Roads.

The Idaho left Norfolk for Philadelphia.

The Delaware is at Lynnhaven bay.

The Uncas is at Charleston.

The Eagle is at Santiago de Cuba.

The Castine, the Severn and the C-5 left New York navy yard for Newport.

The Brutus left Malta for Beirut.

**Naval Notes**  
Practice maneuvers in Narragansett bay will start in a few days by the fleet of submarines which has assembled at Newport, R. I. This morning the E-1, D-1, D-2 and D-3 are expected at Newport having left New York Thursday morning. Yesterday the C-1, C-5, the gunboat Castine and the submarine tender Severn, Lieut. Lewis D. Causey in charge, reached that port from New York, while the E-2 was already there.

**MEN TO GET POSTOFFICE SITE**  
Mayor Charles Schumaker of Malden has appointed a committee to select a site for the Malden postoffice building for which Congress has appropriated \$100,000. The members of the committee appointed are: Alfred E. Cox, Erskine F. Bickford, Alvan T. Fuller, Eugene H. Cox, O. P. Doonan, T. J. Kelley, E. P. Kimball, Col. E. E. Locke, C. Morris Trelick, Robert H. Newcomb, Peter Graffam, Charles R. Elder, Samuel Gilman, F. J. Perkins, W. H. Cunningham, Fred N. Joslin, R. B. Richardson, H. E. Grant, E. M. Whittle, John Haggkvist, Frank A. Bayrd, Fred H. Towns, C. L. Davenport, James O. Otis and Charles G. Warren.

**FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 12**  
Mails for—  
Costa Rica, via Port Limon, 11 a. m.  
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth and Harburg, 11 a. m.  
Specially addressed, for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Harburg, Southampton and Hamburg, 11 a. m.  
Germany, letter mail only, paid at New York, via Harburg, Southampton and Hamburg, 11 a. m.  
Specially addressed, for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Harburg, Southampton and Hamburg, 11 a. m.  
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax, 11 a. m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Africa, West Asia and East India close Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York  
Philadelphia, for Southampton, April 11  
Olympic, for Southampton, April 12  
Chicago, for Harve, April 12  
Cedric, for Liverpool, April 12  
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp, April 12  
Minchha, for London, April 12  
Princess Irene, for Naples, April 12  
Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen, April 12  
Canada, for Rotterdam, April 12  
Madonna, for Naples, April 12  
Campanella, for Rotterdam, April 12  
Taurina, for Genoa, April 12  
Baltic, for Liverpool, April 12  
Patria, for Hamburg, April 12  
France, for Harve, April 12  
Belleville, for Southampton, April 12  
Carnegie, for Harburg, April 12  
Porcia, for Naples, April 12  
Annapolis, for London, April 12  
Czar, for Rotterdam, April 12  
George Washington, for London, April 12  
Moltke, for Naples Genoa, April 12

#### Sailings from Boston

Devonian, for Liverpool, April 12  
Kronland, for Southampton, April 12  
Cymric, for Liverpool, April 12  
Patria, for Glasgow, April 12  
"Canoe", for London, April 12  
Sailings from Philadelphia  
Mantion, for Antwerp, April 11  
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, April 11  
Prinz Oskar, for Harburg, April 11  
Laurentie, for Antwerp, April 12  
Hatterford, for Liverpool, April 12  
Sailings from Portland, Me.  
Laurentie, for Liverpool, April 12  
Arabic, for Liverpool, April 12  
Scandinavian, for Glasgow, April 12  
Canada, for Liverpool, April 12  
Meganite, for Liverpool, April 12  
Kronland, for Southampton, April 12  
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, April 12  
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool, April 12  
Sailings from Halifax  
Royal Edward, for London, April 12  
Sailings from Montreal  
All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

#### WESTBOUND

Lake Manitoba, for St. John, April 11  
Mauretania, for New York, April 12  
Meganite, for Halifax, April 12  
Hibernia, for Boston, April 12  
Celtic, for New York, April 12  
Empress of Ireland, for St. John, April 12  
Teutonic, for Montreal, April 12  
Princess Louise, for London, April 12  
Arabic, for Boston, April 12  
Cedric, for New York, April 12  
Kronland, for Southampton, April 12  
Carnegie, for Harburg, April 12  
Laurentie, for Montreal, April 12  
Dominion, for Philadelphia, April 12

Sailings from London  
Minnetonka, for New York, April 12  
Mantion, for Antwerp, April 12  
Mantion, for New York, April 12

Sailings from Southampton  
President Lincoln, for New York, April 11  
New York, for New York, April 11  
Oceania, for New York, April 11  
Lithonia, for Montreal, April 11  
St. Louis, for New York, April 11  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, April 11  
Dymally, for New York, April 11  
Ansonia, for Montreal, April 11  
Philadelphia, for New York, April 11  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York, April 11  
Majestic, for New York, April 11

Sailings from Glasgow  
Columbia, for New York, April 12  
Cameronia, for New York, April 12  
California, for New York, April 12

Sailings from Hamburg  
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y., April 11  
Patria, for New York, April 12

Sailings from Bremen  
Barbarossa, for New York, April 12  
Prinzess Wilhelm II., for N. Y., April 12  
Bremen, for New York, April 12  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, April 12  
Prinzess Cecilie, New York, April 12

Sailings from Havre  
La Provence, for New York, April 12  
La Touraine, for New York, April 12  
Rochambeau, for New York, April 12  
Chicago, for New York, April 12  
La Lorraine, for New York, April 12

Sailings from Antwerp  
Flund, for New York, April 12  
Lapland, for New York, April 12  
Kronland, for New York, April 12

Sailings from Rotterdam  
Potadam, for New York, April 12  
New Amsterdam, for New York, April 12  
Nordland, for New York, April 12

Sailings from Genoa  
Ancona, for New York, April 12  
Berlin, for New York, April 12  
Verona, for New York, April 12  
Cedric, for Boston, April 12  
Hamburg, for New York, April 12  
Stampania, for New York, April 12

Sailings from Trieste  
Carpatria, for New York, April 11  
Martha Washington, for N. Y., April 12  
Alice, for New York, April 12  
Ivernia, for New York, April 12  
Kaiser Franz Josef I., New York, April 12

### Sailings from Flume

Carpatria, for New York, April 15  
Ivernia, for New York, April 15  
Sailings from Copenhagen  
Osca II., for New York, April 17  
C. F. Tietgen, for New York, April 17

### Transpacific Sailings

#### WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco  
Manchuria, for Hongkong, April 12  
Honolulu, for Honolulu, April 12  
Clyde Maru, for Hongkong, April 12  
Sierra, for Honolulu, April 12  
Sierra, for Honolulu, April 12  
Nile, for Hongkong, April 12  
Lurline, for Honolulu, April 12  
Aorangi, for Sydney, April 12  
Sailings from Seattle  
Minnesota, for Hongkong, April 12  
Ixion, Liverpool, via Hongkong, April 12  
Tambora Maru, for Hongkong, April 12  
Sailings from Tacoma  
Ixion, Liverpool via Hongkong, April 15  
Canada Maru, for Hongkong, April 15  
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, April 15  
Sailings from Vancouver  
Marama, for Sydney, April 16  
Montague, for Hongkong, April 16  
Titan, Liverpool, via Hongkong, April 16

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong  
Persia, for San Francisco, April 15  
Protetia, for Tacoma, April 16  
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma, April 16  
Korea, for San Francisco, April 16  
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle, April 16  
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, April 16  
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, April 16  
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma, April 16  
Sailings from Yokohama  
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, April 12  
Empress of India, for Vancouver, April 15  
Pausanias Maru, for Tacoma, April 16  
Korea, for San Francisco, April 16  
Sado Maru, for Seattle, April 16  
Persia, for San Francisco, April 16  
Protetia, for Tacoma, April 16  
Sailings from Honolulu  
Mongolia, for San Francisco, April 15  
Ventura, for San Francisco, April 15  
Kure Maru, for San Francisco, April 15  
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, April 15  
Teiyo Maru, for San Francisco, April 15  
Sailings from Sydney  
Tabiti, for San Francisco, April 19  
\*Carries United States mail.

### Incoming Steamships at Boston

**DUE TODAY**  
Karema, Calcutta and Colombo, April 11  
Mollat, Calcutta and Colombo, April 11  
Sousa, Santa Marta, April 3  
Indore, Hamburg, April 27  
Hyland, Boston, April 27

**DUE SATURDAY**  
Indravadi, Yokohama, Jan. 20

**DUE SUNDAY**  
Canadian, Liverpool, April 3

**DUE MONDAY**  
Esperanza, March 9  
Larrington, Montevideo, March 9  
Buffalo, March 9  
Sant Jose, Lima, April 6  
Indiana, Suva, March 26  
Marquette, Antwerp, April 3  
Lougear, Cebu, March 25

**DUE WEDNESDAY**  
Zuidervyk, Rotterdam, April 2

**DUE THURSDAY**  
Kingstoulan, London, April 5

**DUE FRIDAY**  
Caledonian, Glasgow, April 5  
Parisian, Glasgow, April 5

**WIRELESS REPORTS**  
(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship lines from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 940; Cape Race, N. F., 530; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 124; From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 105 miles south of Scotland lightship, 114 p. m. today.

SS France (Fr.), Harve for New York, was 520 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 11 p. m. Thursday.

SS Campana (Br.), Liverpool, etc. for New York, was 700 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 11 p. m. Thursday; expects to arrive at the lightship noon Saturday.

SS Buenos Aires (Sp.), Barcelona, etc. for New York, passed Nantuxet at 8:35 p. m. Thursday.

SS Narragansett (Br.), London for New York, was 280 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Cas (Russ.), Liban for New York, expects to arrive at Halifax Saturday morning and at New York Monday morning.

SS Sosna (Nor.), Santa Marta for Boston, passed Nantuxet at 12:10 p. m. Thursday.

SS Florida (Fr.), Harve via Halifax for New York, passed Nantuxet at 11:40 a. m. Thursday.

SS Incan, Providence for Philadelphia, passed Barnegat at 2:15 p. m. Thursday.

SS Quantico, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 20 miles south of Cape Romaine at 6 p. m. Thursday.

SS Frederick, Jacksonville for Philadelphia, April 15

## SHIPPING NEWS

Towing the British bark Belmont, the tug Confidence reached port this noon from Stamford, Conn. After discharging a cargo of quercus roots from Buenos Aires at Stamford, the Belmont was ordered here to load lumber for South America. She will take out 1,400,000 feet of lumber. John G. Hall & Co. of Boston own the Belmont although she flies the British flag.

While preparing to leave port for Windsor, N. S., the two-masted schooner Omaha was in collision in the lower harbor with the coal barge Edgewater. A strong breeze forced the barge from her moorings, and she swept across the bow of the schooner.

The boat was smashed and the rail torn away on the barge. Extensive damage resulted to the schooner. Her jib-boom and cathead were carried away, her head stays parted, and other damage caused that made it necessary to tow her to East Boston for repairs.

The Francisco at Mystic docks will not sail before tomorrow, although scheduled to get away today. The Francisco is bound for Hull, England, via New York. She will carry 80,000 bushels of wheat and much general cargo.

Prices dropped still lower at T wharf today and steak cod at 5 1/2 cents a pound is the cheapest it has been for months. All other prices were proportionately low. Arrivals: Clintonia 82,000 pounds, Elva L. Spurling 15,000, Manomet 15,000, Rose Standish 11,500, Stranger 10,000, Precilla 5400 and Ignatious Enos 1300.

Quotations to dealers: Steak cod \$2.75, haddock \$2.75, pollock \$3.75, large hake \$4.50, medium hake \$2.75, and cusk \$2.50.

With a fare of 30,000 pounds of fresh halibut, the schooner Stiletto arrived at Portland Thursday, according to despatches received here today. The halibut sold to dealers at 7 1/2 cents a pound for gray and 10 cents for white.

Fishermen were more prosperous during the past seven days than for the corresponding week of 1912, according to statistics issued today. Last week 93 arrivals, with 2,688,230 pounds of fresh groundfish, were recorded at T wharf, while for the same period of last year

only

# Stock Market Prices in Narrow Range London Is Steady

## PROFESSIONAL TRADERS ARE DOMINANT NOW

Price Movements Almost Altogether Governed by Them and Market Affords Opportunities for the Agile Ones

## TONE IS HEAVY TODAY

Price movements in the securities markets are governed almost altogether by professional operations. The New York market affords good opportunities for agile traders. It is a narrow affair, however, and it takes little buying or selling to put prices up or down.

Commission houses generally advise caution for the time being until it is known what the result of the tariff changes will amount to and until money is in more abundant supply. Bankers generally have not been encouraging speculation.

Business in the New York market this morning was slow and prices were inclined to be heavy. Northern Pacific was a weak feature in the early trading.

Boston Elevated was weak on the local exchange. Other issues were fractionally lower at the opening.

Fractional recessions were general during the first half of the session. The New York market was dull and heavy and almost without feature. Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway preferred, Union Pacific, Chesapeake, Reading and other railroad issues were weak. Canadian Pacific showed a point improvement over last night's closing, advancing to 240 1/2 before midday.

United Fruit opened unchanged on the local exchange at 170 and dropped 3 points during the first half of the session. Boston Elevated opened unchanged at 105 and declined a point on light transactions. There was some trading in North Butte around 30 1/2. Butte & Superior sagged off.

Prices yielded further in the afternoon. There seemed to be no support to the market, but selling pressure was not heavy. Stocks were heavy at the beginning of the last hour, but business continued quiet.

## FINANCES OF PETROLEUM CO.

NEW YORK—Consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1912, of Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd. (Delaware), Mexican Petroleum Co. (California), and Huasteca Petroleum Company, follows: Assets: Oil lands and leases, wells and other properties, \$51,464,439; cash in hands of trustees under mortgage, \$85,328; current assets, \$3,899,942; Mexican government debts paid under protest, \$155,178; deferred charges to profit and loss, \$12,925; total, \$55,617,814. Liabilities: Common stock, \$32,000,000; preferred stock, \$12,000,000; total, \$44,000,000; stock, \$87,080; Huasteca Petroleum Company, (Cal.) stock, \$250,000; bonded debt, \$3,299,200; current liabilities, \$2,935,626; reserve for depreciation, \$405,613; surplus, \$2,797,186; total, \$55,617,814.

## LABOR IS IN GOOD DEMAND

PITTSBURGH—There are prospects of a serious labor shortage in iron and steel in central West this spring and summer. Labor has been fully employed the past four months, or since large numbers of men were released from highway improvement, now to be resumed, while there are large fresh requirements for the enormous repair work on account of floods.

Connellsville coke is likely to feel the labor shortage most acutely. It was largely on account of labor scarcity that coke went to \$4 in November, and the decline to \$2.50 was due to better labor supply in the winter, though coke consumption was greater.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain tonight and probably Saturday; somewhat warmer tonight; brisk south to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain tonight and probably Saturday; warmer in interior tonight; moderate to brisk south winds. The storm has moved slowly northeastward and is central in the lake region. Lower pressure over the western half of the country. Rain is falling in numerous points in the eastern half of the country, while generally clear weather prevails in western districts. The temperatures are somewhat higher in nearly all sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
At 8 a. m. 40; 10 a. m. 42; noon 43; average temperature yesterday, 41.5-24.

IN OTHER CITIES (Maximum)  
Washington 44; Portland, Me. 46; New York 48; Pittsburgh 40; Buffalo 44; Albany 40; Kansas City 40; Denver 40; Philadelphia 40; Des Moines 40; Jacksonville 40; St. Louis 40; San Francisco 40.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises 6:10; High water, 2:05 a. m.; Length of day, 13:11.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Am. Can. 3d.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Amalgamated	77 1/2	78 1/4	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	33 1/4	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Am. Can.	36 1/2	36 3/4	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am. Can. p.	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Can. Fy.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am. Can. Clies	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am. Loco	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am. Smelting	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am. Steel Fy.	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am. T. & T.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Am. T. & T.	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
Am. T. & T.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. T. & T.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am. T. & T.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am. T. & T.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am. T. & T.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4
Am. T. & T.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. T. & T.	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am. T. & T.	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am. T. & T.	240 1/2	240 1/2	239 1/2	239 1/2
Am. T. & T. 1st pt.	234 1/2	234 1/2	233 1/2	233 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	110 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
C. & C. S. L. Fy.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

## A BETTER TONE DISPLAYED IN LONDON MARKET

Speculative and Investment Purchases Cause Higher Prices in Gilt Edge Issues—Short Covering in Americans

## SOME PROFIT TAKING

LONDON—Markets closed better, consols rising a half. International stocks were very firm.

(By Boston Financial News)  
LONDON—Final dealings reflected a confident sentiment and specialties were particularly strong on the belief that peace in the Balkans would be concluded within a week.

Easy money contributed toward a spurt of 9-16 in consols and home rails displayed firmness.

American railway shares had a neglected appearance on New York advices and transactions on the curb were restricted by unfavorable weather.

Canadian Pacific gave evidence of good support and foreigners held well with a single exception of Bulgarians.

Rio Tinto up 1 1/2, net at 81 1/2. De Beers off 3-16 at 21 9-16.

(By Boston Financial News)  
PARIS—Bourse left off irregular.

(By Boston Financial News)  
BERLIN—Bourse closed firm.

## LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advances	Declines
Consols money	74 1/2	
do account	74 1/2	
Amalgamated	78 1/2	
Atchafalpa	103 1/2	
Baltimore & Ohio	200 1/2	
Canadian Pacific	109 1/2	
Chesapeake & Ohio	158 1/2	
Chicago & Western	106 1/2	
St. Paul	106 1/2	
Denver & Rio Grande	106 1/2	
do 1st pf.	106 1/2	
Illinois Central	120 1/2	
Louisville & Nashville	120 1/2	
Kansas & Texas	106 1/2	
New York Central	104 1/2	
Norfolk & Western	106 1/2	
Ontario & Western	106 1/2	
Pennsylvania	114 1/2	
Southern Railway	106 1/2	
Southern Pacific	101 1/2	
United States Steel	154 1/2	
Wabash	37 1/2	
Decline		37 1/2

## DIVIDENDS

Grand Rapids Railway declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

New England Cotton Yarn Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent has been declared on the Silverthorn Company stock, payable May 15 to holders of record May 8.

Philadelphia Warehousing & Cold Storage Company declared usual semi-annual dividend of \$3 and an extra dividend of \$1, payable May 1 to stock of record April 23.

The Lehigh Valley Transit Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 10 to holders of record April 30.

The Mexican Railway Company declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum. This compares with a declaration at this time last year at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent per annum.

The Havana Electric Light & Power Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 on its preferred stock and \$2.75 on its common payable May 15. Books close April 10 and re-open May 16.

The Electric Bond & Share Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 14. This dividend is payable on its \$3,500,000 common stock. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on its \$1,500,000 additional common stock from date of issue to April 15, declared. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared, payable May 1 to holders of record April 19.

LONDON METAL CLOSING  
LONDON—Copper closing: Spot 400; futures 208 1/2. Market quiet. Sales—Spot 600; futures 1100 tons. Spot, up 2 1/2. Futures unchanged. Best selected copper 274 1/2 up 5 p. Pig tin firm, spot 222 1/2 up 2 1/2. Spanish pig lead 217 1/2 up 1/2. Spanish pig lead 217 1/2 up 1/2. Cleveland warrants 65 1/2 up 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS  
PHILADELPHIA—American Ry 38 1/2; Cambria Steel 50 1/2; Electric Star 30; Gen Asphalt 17 1/2; Lehigh Nav 88 1/2; Lehigh Valley 80 1/2; Pennsylvania Steel 17 1/2; Philadelphia Co. 44; Philadelphia Co. 44; Philadelphia Elec 23; Philadelphia Rap Tr 26; Philadelphia Tract 82 1/2; Union Tract 50 1/2; United Gas Imp 57.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am. Can. 3d	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2
American Sugar	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
American Tel	132 1/2	132 3/4	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am. Woolen	7	7	7	7
Am. Woolen	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Woolen	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Woolen	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Woolen	206	206	206	206
Am. Woolen	105	105	103	103
Am. Woolen	71	71	70	70
Am. Woolen	2	2	2	2
Am. Woolen	32	32	31 1/4	31 1/4
Am. Woolen	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am. Woolen	42	42	42	42
Am. Woolen	45	45	45	45
Am. Woolen	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Woolen	281	281	281	281
Am. Woolen	141	141	140 1/2	140 1/2
Am. Woolen	14 20	14	14 20	14 20
Am. Woolen	3	3	3	3
Am. Woolen	62 1/2	62 1/2	62	62
Am. Woolen	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4
Am. Woolen	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Woolen	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

# Cotton Market Situation Industrial News

## COTTON MARKET IS CLOSELY WATCHED BY THE TRADERS

Various Factors Cited as Playing Into the Hands of the Bull Operators—Expected That Texas Acreage This Year Will Exceed Eleven Million Acres

GALVESTON, Tex.—A marked bullish tendency has been manifest in the cotton markets during the past two weeks and prices have advanced materially. Spot offerings have been freer and market conditions have generally improved. Prices have fluctuated with increasing spot offerings and realizing on slight advances, but on the whole the tendency of the market in Texas has been upward.

The chief factor in the cotton market at present is the flood situation in the Mississippi valley. Fears of an extensive overflow, with water higher than during last year, are expressed. This would naturally destroy all immediate prospects of getting cotton in the ground in the flooded area and would greatly delay crop preparations generally in that section.

These flood reports are having a decided bullish tendency and buying is active on even the slightest indication of an advance. Shorts have rushed to cover during the past week, due to flood indications, and the fact that March closed with a decided premium and gave indication that some one had been caught without the goods to settle short accounts. On this evidence of the plight of the short interests, the remaining cotton advanced sharply and has maintained that advance, being buoyed even higher by the flood situation.

The opinion generally seems to be that the market at present is being manipulated against the shorts in the old crop months. For that reason new crop months are not greatly alarmed, the fluctuations affecting, for the most part, only the old crop months. May is the most active month and interests short in May cotton are taking to cover. They fear a reproduction of the act at the close of March when March deliveries had to be at a premium of 61 points.

Several other factors are influencing the market at present. In addition to the flood situation along the Mississippi and the manipulated market against the old crop months, the reports from the Balkan states and the tariff situation are exerting considerable influence. Prospects for a final settlement of the Balkan trouble are encouraging and both bears and bulls take the settlement of this trouble to mean an increased demand for American cotton abroad. Tariff revision would also stimulate the foreign demand for American cotton. Foreign manufacturers would be heavy buyers that they might be able to ship their manufactured products back to America with the lower tariffs.

On the whole the opinion seems to be that the present market will bear close watching for several months. If the recent advances are the result of manipulation then the belief is that it will sooner or later collapse. Some bears feel that the advances are not justified, but still they are slightly uneasy and

are willing to take to cover just to protect themselves in case something is in the wind.

It is generally known that spinners both in America and in Europe are in need of considerably more cotton than now on hand to run through the present season. They do not seem to be greatly alarmed, however, and are, not active buyers. Some of them were buyers on the recent activities in May and July cotton, but their buying operations were not extensive.

Crop preparations in Texas are generally about normal. The recent cold weather has delayed crop planting considerably in the southern part of the state. In the extreme southern portion of the state cotton had been planted for some time and some of it was coming up. The cold weather and wind was sufficient to kill the cotton already up, necessitating replanting. The cold weather in this case has greatly delayed early planting. In other sections of the state the cold weather has delayed soil preparation and planting generally.

With the unfavorable weather that has prevailed and the delay thus occasioned, it is still evident that the cotton acreage in Texas will be increased fully 10 per cent. Texas acreage in cotton this year, in all probability, will amount to more than 11,000,000 acres. Farmers have this amount of ground now in preparation for planting. They have the seed, fertilizer and other material and teams for planting, and nothing but unforeseen weather conditions will stop them now.

In Texas nothing is assured so far as weather for planting cotton is concerned until the end of April and until that date short interests will occupy the anxious seat. They are now watching every weather indication, ready to run at the first alarm. They are more interested in Texas weather conditions, than in the flood situation along the Mississippi.

Spots, interests in Texas have not been drawn out much in the recent advances, and considerable cotton is still being held. This cotton is largely in the hands of the farmers who are in strongly fortified positions, and can hold their cotton as long as they wish.

No amount of manipulation can draw them out. They are waiting for prices that they have fixed, and seem determined to wait until these prices are reached.

Opinion on the market generally seems to favor purchasing at present prices. With the increased demand for cotton that is sure to come as a result of political disturbances in Mexico and the present trouble in the Balkan states, to say nothing of the reduction of the tariff, bears and bulls alike look to the constructive side and advise the purchase of cotton at present prices.

## NEW COAL YEAR STARTS OUT IN SLOW WAY FOR WHOLESALERS

The first week of the new coal year has not been an especially active one in the wholesale branch of the anthracite trade, says the Coal Trade Journal. All of the companies' offices here report that they have quite an accumulation of orders to fill on the new circular, but these are being rapidly taken care of. Most of these orders were placed last month and sales agents report that buyers are not ordering as heavily as was expected this far this month. A great many dealers prefer to clean up what odds and ends they have of last year's tonnage before stocking up, as some of them have more or less coal that was bought during the strenuous times last winter when quality was not up to standard.

The demand for individual coal is very slack. Dealers were able to secure from independent operators about all the tonnage they wanted during March at the spring discount, and now these prices do not look so attractive. Some coal is offering at concessions from April circular, but investigation usually proves that it is either poorly prepared or of inferior grade. It is expected that the full circular will be maintained by the majority of the individual shippers.

It is understood that there is still considerable room in the storage plants of the operators so that, with the business that will naturally come during the next few months, production will likely be heavy all summer to put the companies in good shape for fall trade.

Since the 75-cent reduction in retail price on all sizes, except chestnut was put into effect April 1, orders have been coming in quite freely, although most of these are not for immediate delivery, but from larger users who plan to stock up on the low price.

Bituminous trade is, if anything, quieter than during past weeks. Although spot prices are not much changed from former quotations, they are rather weak, and only a little pressure in the way of overshipment would be necessary to break the market. At present standard grades are bringing from \$3.00 to \$4.00 on the cars at Boston. At Providence some demurrage coal has been in evidence, and cargo ends have been cleaned up as low as \$3.50 on the cars there.

## PENNSYLVANIA LOANING RATE

NEW YORK—A flat basis for loans of Pennsylvania shares, compared with general loaning rate of 3½ per cent and a similar figure for call money, reflecting increased demand on part of shorts, is directly connected with announcement of the new issue of \$45,000,000 common stock. As floating supply of outstanding stock is small by reason of its investment qualities, a comparatively light addition to the short interest sufficed to wipe out the charge for carrying it.

The stock has loaned below the general rate for other shares during the past several months, the difference on a recent day rising to 1½ per cent. This would seem to indicate that general expectation of a new issue gradually created a relatively heavy short account.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Europe's purchases in the New York market Thursday were the largest since the foreigners began buying back our stocks a few weeks ago.

Bowen Tufts, of the firm of C. D. Parker & Co., Inc., has recently been made a director of the Concord, Maynard & Hudson Street Railway Co.

New York curb brokers are deluged in dispute as to whether certain contracts in Maxwell Motor Co. stock, "when, as and if issued," can be enforced. They believed they were buying stock of a \$30,000,000 corporation, whereas shares being delivered are of a \$37,000,000 corporation, increase coming subsequent to making of contracts.

**RAIL ORDERS**  
NEW YORK—Missouri Pacific has ordered 25,000 tons and Denver & Rio Grande 10,000 tons of 85 and 90-pound steel rails.

## OUTLOOK GOOD FOR J. I. CASE CO. THIS YEAR

Thrashing Machine Concern Enjoying Increasing Prosperity and Business Has Been Expanding Considerably of Late

### A BY-LAWS PROVISION

NEW YORK—Interests connected with affairs of J. I. Case Thrashing Machine Company say that operations thus far during the current year have been favorable and prospects for 1913 are considered bright.

Since issuance of about \$20,000,000 new stock early in 1912 the company's business has expanded considerably. Earnings last year exceeded highest predictions. Gross business amounted to \$14,854,945. Total sales, not including interest collected and accrued on receivables, amounted to \$14,026,634.

Gross sales for past five years follow: 1912, \$14,026,634; 1911, \$9,163,750; 1910, \$8,946,995; 1909, \$5,996,168; 1908, \$4,496,901.

Net income in 1912 was \$2,264,435, an increase of \$1,126,562, or 25 per cent over 1911, and a gain of \$1,637,711 over 1910. Surplus available for dividends after all charges at close of last fiscal year was \$2,264,435, equivalent to almost 19 per cent on the \$12,500,000 preferred stock outstanding. After payment of 7 per cent dividends on the preferred there remained a surplus equivalent to 17.5 per cent on the \$8,300,000 common stock, although no dividends were paid on the common.

The by-laws contain a provision that no dividend upon the common in excess of 6 per cent may be declared or paid if thereby assets applicable to dividends shall be reduced to less than \$2,000,000. Balance for last year after payment of \$813,167 in preferred dividends amounted to \$1,451,268, which added to previous surplus brought total on Dec. 31, 1912, up to \$2,114,585.

Case Company, in common with other agricultural implement concerns, sells most of its products on a credit basis. To a large extent sales are made directly to farmers and over 80 per cent of receivables consist of farmers' notes. These notes run from six months to three years, so that a relatively small part of actual sales are disclosed by the cash turnover. On the average, about 50 per cent of the selling price is realized in cash during the year of the sale. The remainder is carried from two to three years, purchaser paying interest on deferred instalments. Receivables held by the company amount to more than last year's total sales, making capital at the close of 1912 amount to over \$16,000,000.

## ERIE RAILROAD BUSINESS LOSS

NEW YORK—In the first three weeks of March Erie railroad's estimated gross results showed a gain of about \$225,000 or 7 per cent over same three weeks of preceding year. During the fourth week the company, in common with all roads in the middle West, suffered unprecedented flood disaster, and falling off in fourth week's business brought three week's gain of \$225,000 down to one of \$18,000 for a full month.

Interruption to traffic in the fourth week of March, therefore, cost the company between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in actual business, exclusive of property damage and repair costs. Total loss in property and traffic is estimated will approximate \$1,200,000. For eight months ended Feb. 28 last the company's net was \$1,000,000 ahead of that reported in the same eight months of previous year, and this will about cover flood damage. April, May and June's net gains will represent, therefore, about all the benefit the company can get from this year's heavily increased business. Last year the company reported a surplus of \$3,377,000 over interest and taxes.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN R. R.	
First week April.....	\$322,000
From July 1.....	\$10,800
From July 1.....	17,200,200
From July 1.....	2,500,500
TEXAS & PACIFIC	
First week April.....	\$272,500
From July 1.....	\$11,440
From July 1.....	14,555,717
From July 1.....	750,607
DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.	
First week April.....	\$420,000
From July 1.....	\$1,900
From July 1.....	19,012,200
From July 1.....	1,445,800
GEORGIA SOUTHERN FLORIDA	
Fourth week March.....	\$75,267
Month March.....	255,365
From July 1.....	1,952,369
From July 1.....	70,974
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH	
First week April.....	\$124,417
From July 1.....	\$18,008
From July 1.....	8,284,388
From July 1.....	965,120
MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM	
First week April.....	\$1,080,000
From July 1.....	\$14,000
From July 1.....	48,659,000
From July 1.....	6,249,365
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN	
First week April.....	\$210,000
From July 1.....	\$21,000
From July 1.....	10,526,513
From July 1.....	1,067,204

## NOW OPERATING FULLY

NEW YORK—The Chicago line of Chesapeake & Ohio was reopened for traffic Thursday afternoon, having been tied up by floods in Ohio. The entire Chesapeake & Ohio system is now clear and in operation.

**BAR SILVER PRICES**  
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars 48c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 27½d, off ¼d.

## BOSTON & MAINE DEBENTURES NOT YET DISPOSED OF

The new issue of \$7,500,000 Boston & Maine debenture 4½s has not yet been sold. The company some weeks ago engaged in negotiations with bankers for sale of the bonds but the negotiations did not reach fruition.

A legal obstacle was discovered which temporarily delayed issuance of the securities. It was intended to place the bonds with bankers at a price under par, a procedure forbidden specifically under an old New Hampshire statute dating back many years. This prohibition was not discovered until after negotiations were under way.

The company is now able to comply with the New Hampshire laws and is free to sell its 4½ per cent bonds at a discount, whenever the time is deemed propitious. At the moment it is understood that no negotiations for their sale are in progress, but as before stated there is now nothing to prevent the road concluding an agreement for disposition of the issue when bond market conditions warrant.

## BOSTON'S BANK DEPOSITS LARGE

The city of Boston had \$11,903,261 on deposit in Boston national banks and trust companies on April 1, an increase of \$2,320,042 during the month.

The unusually large deposits at the present time are due to the recent sale of \$3,700,000 4 per cent bonds largely for new subways.

The total receipts in March, exclusive of trust and sinking fund items, were \$8,591,512 with payment of \$4,448,937, leaving a balance of \$4,142,575.

The banks having the largest deposits of the city's money on April 1 last, were as follows:

Banks	Deposits
First National Bank	\$2,412,532
Second National Bank	1,388,844
Third National Bank	1,019,417
Fourth National Bank	929,854
Fifth National Bank	786,732
Total	6,506,900

The city has seldom been in as comfortable financial condition as at the present time, which is evidenced by the fact that the city has not been in the market this year for the customary temporary loans in anticipation of taxes.

Last year the city borrowed \$6,400,000 in anticipation of taxes at the following rates: \$1,650,000 at 4½ per cent, \$1,500,000 at 3½ per cent, \$1,000,000 at 3½ per cent and \$2,250,000 at 3¼ per cent.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 11)  
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—S. C. Adler & Adler; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—F. A. Case and S. Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.  
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of the C. W. Marks Shoe Company; at the Hotel Belmont.  
Cincinnati, O.—Joseph Glushko of W. S. Marx Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex.  
Cleveland, N. Y.—Mr. Carroll of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.  
Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Minneapolis—H. A. Cool of Chase Supply Co.; U. S.  
New York—T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. H. Welmer and J. B. Harris of Welmer, Wright & Watkins; 167 Lincoln st.  
Portland, Me.—Y. E. F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.  
Syracuse, N. Y.—D. J. Cameron of W. J. Hamilton; Essex.  
Utica, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Conn.  
Vicksburg, Miss.—Adolph Rose.  
LEATHER BUYERS  
Denver, Col.—C. D. Griffith of Griffith Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Littleton, N. H.—Mr. Carroll of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.  
Milwaukee—J. C. Jocelyn of F. Mayer & Co.; Essex.  
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## STOCK EXCHANGE NOMINATIONS

NEW YORK—Nominating committee of the stock exchange has made the following nominations for the annual election of officers and governors of the exchange, May 12: For president, James B. Mabon (renominate); for treasurer, Henry C. Swords (renominate); for trustee of gratuity fund, to serve five years, Henry C. Lawrence (renominate); for members of governing committee to serve four years, E. V. B. Cox, M. B. Fuller, J. S. Halle, W. W. Heaton, Charles P. Holdreder, James H. Jenkins, Alfred Meestre, William H. Remick, E. L. Rogers, E. H. H. Simons; for member of governing committee to serve three years, Eugene Meyer, Jr.; for member of governing committee to serve one year, Dexter Blagden.

## EDISON ELECTRIC

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston reports earnings for the month of March and for nine months of the fiscal year as follows:

	1913	1912
Gr. earn.	\$375,945	\$38,201
Op. exp.	277,350	29,049
Net earn.	337,686	44,132
Nine months—		
Gr. earn.	4,846,660	416,121
Op. exp.	2,035,479	289,734
Net earn.	2,811,181	146,386

## SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady and unchanged; April 9s 9½d, May 9s 10½d, August 10s ¾d.

## LARGE OWNERS OF NATIONAL BANK SHARES

Twenty Per Cent of the Outstanding Capitalization of Fifteen Local Institutions Held by the Savings Banks

### SOME LARGE HOLDINGS

Massachusetts savings banks are large owners of Boston national bank shares. As of Oct. 31 last, 56,940 shares, or 20 per cent of the outstanding capitalization of 15 local national banks, were tucked away in the vaults of Massachusetts savings banks.

The shares of the Commerce, Shawmut and Webster & Atlas national banks are distributed among a greater number of Massachusetts savings banks than is the case with any other local national bank. On Oct. 31 last, 62 savings banks in this commonwealth owned 5163 shares of National Bank of Commerce, or 34 per cent of the share capitalization. While the shares of the National Shawmut Bank are distributed among only one less bank than the National Bank of Commerce, Massachusetts savings bank holdings aggregate 18,529 shares, or 18 per cent of the capitalization of that institution. Webster & Atlas shares are owned by 60 savings banks, this ownership representing 4037 shares, or 40 per cent of the capitalization.

It is interesting to note that 44 per cent of the capital stock of the Second National Bank is owned by 32 Massachusetts savings banks, the largest savings bank holder being the Boston Five Cents with 1000 shares. The Union comes second with 857 shares and the Provident a close third with 848 shares.

The Provident Institution for Savings of Boston is the largest individual savings bank holder of Boston national bank shares with 4268, which comprises 1000 shares of First, 800 National Shawmut, 400 Winthrop and 200 National Old Colony Trust Co. The Suffolk Savings Bank owns 1607 shares of Boston national bank shares and the Home 1449 shares.

Among other large savings bank holders of Boston national shares may be mentioned the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank, with 625 shares of First, 263 National Bank of Commerce; the East Boston Savings Bank with 375 First and 857 Shawmut; the New Bedford Institution for Savings, with 1000 Shawmut, 400 Commerce and 564 Second; and the City Institution for Savings of Lowell, with 1000 Shawmut and 205 Second.

The Ware Savings Bank owns 1000 National Shawmut, the Worcester County Institution for Savings 1000 shares and the Springfield Institution for Savings 1000 shares.

	Sav. bks.	Shares	Out. cap.	% of total
Rayston	22	1,112	7,000	16
Commerce	62	5,163	15,000	24
Commercial	5	5	2,500	2
First Ward	48	5,782	50,000	11
First	8	560	2,000	28
Fourth-Atlantic	34	1,718	15,000	11
Second	52	8,864	20,000	14
Old Boston	21	1,347	9,000	17
Rockland	8	588	5,000	19
Shawmut	61	18,229	100,000	38
South End	7	187	2,000	9
Union	24	2,405	10,000	24
Webster & Atlas	60	4,027	10,000	40
Winthrop	3	462	3,000	11
Total		56,940	278,500	20

## A DECLINE IN LINSEED OIL

NEW YORK—Indications that the price of some products based on raw materials of agriculture has undergone a decided decline is evident from the average price of linseed oil in Paris during the month of March just passed.

The average rate prevailing there was 61 francs per 100 kilos, compared with 88 in March, 1912, and 117 francs in March, 1911. The average price for 1912 during the 12 months was 83½ francs, compared with 100 francs in 1911, so that the price of March was 29 per cent below the annual average of 1911. The maximum monthly price was 121 francs in February the latter year.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$30,322,354	\$29,680,287
Balances	1,805,363	1,327,562

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$56,427.

**UNION FREIGHT RAILROAD**  
Report of Union Freight railroad for March 31 quarter shows operating revenue of \$30,902, compared with \$25,651; operating income \$10,993, against \$3334.

## ARMATURE INSULATION



## COLD STORAGE AND PRICES OF COMMODITIES DISCUSSED

Information Gathered on the Subject by Bureau of Statistics Shows Cold Storage in Some Cases Brings About Uniformity of Prices—Higher Levels

WASHINGTON—Cold storage in relation to prices is the subject of a recently issued bulletin prepared by George K. Holmes, chief of the division of production and distribution, bureau of statistics, department of agriculture. This is supplementary to a former bulletin in which business features of cold storage were treated. A large amount of information is presented bearing on the contention that the cold storage interests artificially raise the prices of commodities, and that the effect of the cold storage of foods has been to lower the annual level of prices paid for them by consumers and to make prices more uniform throughout the year.

The products embraced in the treatment of this bulletin are fresh beef, mutton and pork, and dressed poultry, butter and eggs. In the treatment of this subject, wholesale prices were ascertained as far back as 1880 and the whole period of 31 years covered by the price statistics is divided into two primary periods at 1893, the approximate time at which cold storage had grown to be important in its influence upon consumption. The cold storage period beginning in 1893 and ending in the compilation of prices with 1911 is subdivided into two periods at 1902, for the purpose of making a group of the more recent cold storage years during which the business has reached its highest development. The first period covers 13 years and the second and third nine years each. A special compilation of prices of butter and eggs was made for New York city, including cold storage goods.

One of the important efforts of the bulletin is to determine price levels and to indicate whether they have become higher or lower during the last period, in which cold storage had become prominent, than in the first period, which antedated the time when cold storage existed or, at any rate, had any influence upon prices.

In the determination of price levels for the periods of time, monthly prices are weighted according to the monthly consumption of the products, a notable departure from the customary procedure of adopting mean and unweighted prices, which must necessarily be misleading.

A double form of treatment is provided. In one of them the prices are expressed in cents, and consequently the participation, if any, of the prices of the commodities mentioned in the general upward movement of prices for all commodities involves an error; but this error is eliminated by treating prices in the form of monthly index numbers.

The withdrawal of commodities from consumption during the period of natural high production, and the placing of them in cold storage for increasing the consumption during the season of naturally low consumption, causes a redistribution of both consumption and prices, monthly, throughout the year. These redistributions have marked effect on the tendencies of price levels, although, as a matter of fact, actual prices, in cents, may not display the same tendencies. For instance, a cheapening of the cost of distribution in the course of time, may reduce the annual weighted price of a commodity, although the changes in monthly prices and consumption caused by cold storage may have tended to increase the annual weighted price, and would have done so had not costs of distribution been cheapened.

The report states that "it is conclusive that both fresh and cold storage butter was sold in New York on a lower price level, in cents, in the last period than in the first, and this in spite of a tendency toward a higher price level, caused arithmetically by the monthly redistribution of consumption and prices, in the last period as compared with the first. In the case of eggs, the wholesale prices, in cents, were on a higher level in the last period than in the first, and there were also tendencies toward a lower price level in the case of fresh eggs and a higher price level in the case of cold storage eggs, caused arithmetically by the redistribution of consumption and prices throughout the months of the year. In addition to the special treatment of New York city, there is a general treatment of the United States in the matter of price levels. The prices obtained for this purpose extend back to 1880, and practically exhaust the resources of the library of Congress, and of the libraries of the executive departments.

Among the conclusions of the report are the following: "It is evident that when prices as expressed in cents are used, the price level of pork in the United States at large is found to have risen considerably in the last period as compared with the first. "Apparently the price level of butter in cents in the United States has risen in the last period as compared with the first, although it has fallen in New York city. A much higher price level in cents is indicated for eggs in the last period than for the first."

# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## BOWDOIN NINE CANDIDATES OUT FOR PRACTISE

**Coach Daniel Coogan Has Promising Squad Trying for Various Positions on Maine College Varsity Team This Spring**

### SKOLFIELD CAPTAIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—With the arrival of the new baseball coach, Daniel Coogan, spring practise for the Bowdoin College squad has begun in earnest. About 14 candidates for the team have remained in Brunswick during the Easter recess to receive their first instruction, and with the opening of college for the spring term, the squad will be increased to about 50 by the men who have been training throughout the winter in the baseball cage.

The team this year will miss Leonard Means, pitcher on the varsity for four years and captain of last spring's nine; Brooks, catcher; Joy, first base, and Cooley, shortstop. This leaves as veterans, Capt. G. L. Skolfield '13, who made his letter his freshman year and can play either the infield or outfield; Tilton '13, last year's star third baseman; Weatherill '14, who has played an infield position for two years; Russell '14, outfielder last year; L. Dodge '13, a member of the pitching staff for two years; N. Tuttle '14, who won his place last year as a pinch hitter in the 18-inning game with Bates when he made a home run and tied the score; La Casce '14, an outfielder; and Daniels '13, second baseman of the Bowdoin team of 1911.

With a large number of last year's second string men and many promising freshmen with preparatory school records behind them, Coach Coogan is expected to be able to turn out a team worthy to represent the White.

The battery this year seems to be the most doubtful part of the team at present. Dodge is the only letter pitcher now in college. The other most promising candidates are: Stetson '15, Eaton '15; Fraser '16 and Knight '16.

A new man will have to play behind the bat this spring, and the most promising men at present for the position are E. Tuttle '13, for three years a member of the second team; Wiggins '13, manager of the varsity last spring; Badger '14 and LaCasce '14 an outfielder on last year's team; Stuart '16, has also been working for a place on the varsity.

To fill Joy's place at first base, there are a number of aspirants. Dole '13, second string man last year; Eaton '15 and W. B. Olson, a freshman from Somerville, Mass. high school are the most likely.

Second base, shortstop and third base will probably be filled by Daniels, Weatherill, Tilton and Skolfield. Daniels was a sure and consistent player at second two years ago. Captain Skolfield and Weatherill have both played the position with ability and may both be tried again. But Skolfield is a good outfielder and Weatherill a shortstop so that at present Daniels seems to be the logical man for the position. Weatherill should take his old place at short in the absence of Cooley, last year's player, and Tilton should again play his old position at third.

The outfielder berths will probably be divided among Captain Skolfield, N. Tuttle '14, Russell '14, LaCasce '14, Allen '15, Glidden '16 and Rawse '16, with a large number of other experienced players in the running to prove their claim to a position. Gardner '13, Demmons '15, Fortin '16, Rogers '15, Mannix '15, Kuhn '15, Minot '14, Somers '15, Head '16, Eastman '15, Cox '15, Hight '16, Savage '13, Boutwell '16, Woodman '16, Hall '14, Sylvester '14, Wilson '14, L. Brown '14, Snow '14, Verrill '14 and Coombs '14 are also candidates.

With the opening of the spring practise, Manager Callahan '14, has issued his call for candidates for assistant manager of the team and the following freshmen have entered the competition: Dunn, Haggett, Fuller, Hawes and Fortin.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Umpire Dineen handled the game finely.

Hooper was the first man to get a base on balls.

Great crowd and they enjoyed the game immensely.

Those hits of Lewis and Yerkes were hard drives and very timely.

Wood got the first strikeout of the season on the first man up.

Olding of the Athletics scored the first run of 1913 on Fenway Park.

Strunk gets the honor of being the first player to steal home in the 1913 season.

Pitcher Weiland of the St. Louis Americans lived up to the reputation given him by Manager Stall.

Three home runs were made yesterday, Williams of the St. Louis Americans, Rariden of the Boston Nationals and Fisher of Brooklyn being the players who made them.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000

### THURSDAY'S GAMES

Philadelphia 10, Boston 9.  
Washington 2, New York 1.  
St. Louis 3, Detroit 1.  
Cleveland-Chicago, postponed.

### GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston, postponed.  
Detroit at St. Louis.  
Chicago at Cleveland.  
New York at Washington.

### PHILADELPHIA TAKES OPENER

Philadelphia opened the local American league season, Thursday by defeating the Boston Americans in an old-fashioned game of baseball by a score of 10 to 9. Each team used three pitchers. Coombs, Bender and Plank worked for the winners with the last named proving to be the most effective. Wood, Hall and Foster worked for Boston and the last named was the only one not scored on. Collin's batting was the feature, the star second baseman getting five hits in as many times up. Yerkes and Lewis did the best batting for Boston with the former making a number of brilliant plays. The feature play of the game was the stealing home of Strunk. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	10	14	6
Boston	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	9	7	2

### WASHINGTON DEFEATS NEW YORK

WASHINGTON.—President Woodrow Wilson, his daughter Eleanor, Vice-President T. R. Marshall and members of the cabinet, senators, representatives and many other politicians were among those who saw the Washington Americans open their championship season Thursday with a 2 to 1 victory over New York. For an early season game there were few errors and the game did not lack in exciting plays. McConnell of New York was hit less frequently than Johnson, but the latter had the better support. The President stayed throughout the nine innings and then autographed several baseballs for the players. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	6

### Batteries, Johnson and Almsmith; McConnell, Ledwell and Sweeney. Umpires, Connolly and McGreevy.

### ST. LOUIS WINS FROM DETROIT

ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis and Detroit American league teams inaugurated the local major league baseball season Thursday afternoon, the former winning 3 to 1. Except in the second inning Weiland kept his hits well scattered and was backed up by sensational fielding. Shotten and Walsh featuring the best plays. The Detroit's only run was made in the second inning when Moriarty singled to left and Moriarty scored. In the first inning Shotten singled, was sacrificed to second and scored when Pratt sent a single to center. The home team's next run came in the fourth inning when Walsh was safe on Bush's fumble. Agnew was hit by a pitched ball and Weiland singled. The last run of the game was scored in the seventh inning when Williams drove the ball into the right-field bleachers for a home run. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

### Batteries, Weiland and Agnew; Mullin and Stange. Umpires, Evans and Hildebrand.

### TIE IN NAVY LACROSSE GAME

NEW YORK.—In a splendidly contested game of lacrosse, in which two extra periods were played, the naval academy and Johns Hopkins played a 4 to 4 tie Thursday afternoon. The first regular period resulted in a tie, 2 to 2, and each team scored once in the second period. At the opening of the second extra period Michell scored for the navy, but a minute later Tappan caught Spangway away from the goal and scored for Hopkins. Hopkins excelled in stick work and general team play, but the navy had a more rugged set of players.

### COTTON STATES LEAGUE RESULTS

Meridian 3, Columbus 2.

### TEXAS LEAGUE RESULTS

Dallas 4, Waco 1.

Austin 4, Ft. Worth 2.

San Antonio 6, Houston 1.

Beaumont 1, Galveston 0.

## SQUADS TO BE CALLED BACK BY WEDNESDAY

**Harvard Crews to Spend Last Four Days of Vacation Training—Short Race in Afternoon**

Two crews each from the Harvard varsity and freshman crew squads will be called back to Cambridge Wednesday morning to spend the last four days of their vacation week in training on the Charles. There will be morning and evening drills for all hands and two short races will be held during that time.

The varsity crew will try out at this time the new short-stemmed shell which was procured last year. When first tried, the crew did not like this shell and made very little use of it, but since then the rigging has been changed. The design was modeled after that of fast racing motor boats, the stern being chopped off square with a view to preventing a wash.

The only recent change of importance was a general shift in the second freshman boat Thursday, as the result of which that boat was seated as follows: Stroke Rusk, 7 J. Middendorf, 6 H. Middendorf, 5 Lyman, 4 Parson, 3 Boyden, 2 Talcott, bow Herrick, coxswain Krieger.

This afternoon there will be a short distance race in the basin to wind up the training preliminary to the vacation. Probably the first three crews of the varsity squad and the first freshman boat will be entered. The various crews will be handicapped to make the race an even thing. The distance will be a mile or more. The orders follow:

First varsity—Stroke Pirnie, 7 Reynolds, 6 Harwood, 5 Mills, 4 Goodale, 3 Stratton, 2 Trumbull, bow E. D. Morgan, coxswain C. Ables.

Second varsity—Stroke Gardiner, 7 Saltonstall, 6 Cutler, 5 Parmenter, 4 Fuller, 3 Reynolds, 2 E. Curtis, bow Storror, coxswain Gulliver.

First freshman—Stroke Chickster, 7 Soucy, 6 Gillman, 5 Schall, 4 Boyer, 3 Porter, 2 Morgan, bow Emerson, coxswain Hildebrand.

## YACHTSMEN OF STATE GATHER AT YOUNG'S

The Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts held a special meeting Thursday night at Young's hotel to adopt amended racing rules and choose an executive committee, to which two members were elected last night, R. C. Goudley of the Winthrop Y. C. and H. W. Robbins of the Quincy Y. C. A resolution was adopted directing the secretary to cable Sir Thomas Lipton that he has sent an unconditional challenge for the America cup and that the association hopes it will lead to a fine international race.

An amendment to the rules provided for the racing season lasting until the last Saturday of September. I. W. Whittemore of the Cape Codboat Association announced that the catboat men would not race this year north of Marblehead or south of Hull bay.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By Steven Armstrong

After all I have said in praise of them, J. C. Gilbert's articles on golf architecture need no further introduction than to say we are indebted to Golf Illustrated for producing them.

The flood tide of golf which has swept over England during the past few years has brought with it a higher standard of play. It has also brought the demand for courses of a more testing character and of a more artistic standard than those of the past. The day of the deary straight bunker in front of the tee, and its equally dreary brother short of the green, which in the Tom Dunn days satisfied the longings of the new golfing convert, is speedily becoming a thing of the past; and you have only to visit one of the recently designed courses around London to realize the enormous strides which have taken place in the beauty of golf architecture. Thus it comes to pass that green committees which have inherited the uncouth designs of the nineties are anxiously striving after higher standards, and those which have charge of the more beautiful courses are endeavoring to make them still more beautiful. Some succeed and others fail. It is purely a matter of the skill of the golf architect and of the person who carries out his designs.

"There are unfortunately persons who do not yet realize that the laying out of a golf course requires a much higher degree of artistic ability than the designing of a clubhouse and thus clubs will spend their hundreds to make beautiful the place where they feed and keep their clubs, and will grudge a few pounds for skilled advice in the beautifying of the course, upon which after all the success of the club must depend. If there is to be any question as to the allocation of available funds, the perfection of the course should surely be the primary consideration. Which counts first with a golfer (I mean of course a real golfer), the beauty of the clubhouse or of the course, and which will determine his choice of the club he will join?"

Assuming that we are agreed upon this point, we may go a step further and inquire into the principles which

## PROSPECTS OF SPEEDY POLO TEAM BRIGHT

**Although Still Early, the Outlook Seems Good for a Winning Squad to Match Against the Players From Great Britain**

### PRACTISE HELD DAILY

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—While it is still far too soon to get a very definite line on how the United States will fare in the coming pony polo matches with Great Britain for the championship trophy now held in this country, the prospects of turning out a four up to the standard of the 1911 team seem very bright.

Considerable practise has been indulged in here every day since the players who were invited to try for the team assembled a week ago Monday, and according to close observers of the sport, never before have the would-be defenders displayed such seriousness in relation to their preparations.

While the men are far from being in that playing form which will be seen a month hence, their display of horsemanship and the ability to go through quite a protracted series, at the early season, of periods of riding none too gentle, appears sufficient for the belief that they will be in top form when the first ball is thrown in at Meadow Brook, June 10.

H. P. Whitney, captain; Devereux Milburn and the Waterburys, to whom America is indebted for its present holding of the trophy, are in splendid shape. Each of these men has found little apparent difficulty in outdoing and "riding off" the hardest of those opposed to them on the Georgian Court field, and in several of the games the scheme of play apparently was framed for the distinct purpose of seeing just how much "bumping" could be handled several of the men in order to perfect their defense against rough tactics.

Just now the ponies are a trifle heavy, a good fault in anticipation of such a test as they will receive in the hard riding. These mounts, which have been carefully selected from the barns of enthusiasts from all over the country, have been viewed with suspicion as to pace by many too expectant followers of the sport, but that they will develop in a manner to warrant the belief that among them will be found international stock is the idea of the members of the committee delegated to find the proper type of mounts.

It is principally the mount proposition on which the series will depend, and with the lament that it is chiefly because of this "disadvantage" that the followers of English polo anticipate a victory over the American team this year. It is the general opinion abroad that there will be a deterioration in the quality of the mounts which will be used by the defenders, and that the team picked by the Duke of Westminster will have an easier task than that which confronted Captain Lloyd's team two years ago.

## THE SAME APPLIES TO THE GOOD SHOT HOLE.

A course should have a fair proportion of each variety, but the first consideration should be to try and get them all good.

What is a good hole? The primary consideration is that it should require the accurate placing of every shot, it should have character and individuality and the green and its environment should be as artistic as possible. A beautiful and difficult finish to a hole leaves a far greater impress upon the mind than any other through the green. The scheme of bunkering should therefore start at the green and work backwards, and seeing that the standard of a course must ultimately depend upon how far it is a test of good golf, the holes should be "built around" the scratch player. A course with interminable bunkers at 100 to 120 yards from the tee may be a very good test for the 20-handicap player, but those bunkers are non-existent to the scratch man or to the long player, and are therefore devoid of interest to him. He wants something to go for, or to avoid, and every drive should be a testing shot of some description.

On the other hand, the long handicap man is entitled to consideration, and in laying out a two-shot hole, say of 380 or 430 yards, it is better for the second shot to avoid a cross bunker which the short player has no chance of carrying, and which leaves him no option but deliberately to play short. He can get up with a drive and two irons, it is true, and do an easy bogey 5; but this affords him not the slightest pleasure. Divide the bunker into two with a reasonable opening and he can go out with his second shot. He will get caught in a good many cases, but the shot that comes off affords him infinite pleasure, and he is playing golf all the time. The moderate driver makes up the bulk of the club's membership, and he should be catered for as far as it can be done without sacrificing the quality of the hole for the scratch player; but it is perfectly easy in nearly every case to make a hole interesting to both sections.

### FRENCH CHESS MASTER SAILS

NEW YORK.—David Janowski, France's chess champion, sailed for Hamburg en route for Paris, his home, on board the steamship President Grant, Thursday. Since his arrival here on Jan. 19 the Parisian master took part both in the New York and Havana tournaments, winning the fourth prize in the former and third prize in the latter.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RESULTS.  
Kansas City 11, Louisville 7.

## H. C. FOWNES OF OAKMONT TAKES LOW SCORE MEDAL

**C. L. Becker, Woodland, Finishes Second, With Robert Hunter, Weeburn, Third**

PINEHURST, N. C.—First round match play in the mid-April golf tournament started here today with a good field of golfers contesting for the prizes offered in the various divisions. The qualifying round Thursday resulted in some excellent contests with H. C. Fownes of Oakmont winning the gold medal for the best card with a 74. C. L. Becker of Woodland finished second with 80 while Robert Hunter of Weeburn was a close third with 81.

N. S. Hurd of Pittsburgh, T. A. Kelley of Southern Pines, E. W. Irwin of Kent, W. Grew of the local club, and J. D. Armstrong of Park were others who made the first division. In the third division Rear Admiral Andrew Dunlop of Chevy Chase is a contestant. Other titled participants include Col. R. A. Swigert on Kentucky and Dr. Andrew Godfrey of Whitmarsh valley.

President's trophy.—H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 74; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 80; Robert Hunter, Weeburn, 81; N. S. Hurd, Pittsburgh, 82; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 83; E. W. Irwin, Kent, 84; D. V. L. McGrew, Pinehurst Country, 87; W. A. Kiefer, Edgeworth, 88.

Governor's trophy.—J. D. Armstrong, Park, 80; P. L. Lightbourn, St. Georges, 92; J. W. Hurd, Pittsburgh, 92; H. H. Cutler, Milwaukee, 93; J. E. Kellogg, Alpine, 93; H. W. Ormsbee, Alpine, 95; Frank B. Pottle, Jefferson Highlands, 96; Dr. M. W. Marr, Dorchester, 98.

Secretary's trophy.—H. A. Waldron, Agawam Hunt, 100; J. M. Robinson, Littleton, 102; Mason Evans, Youngstown, 104; Col. R. A. Swigert, Maplewood, 105; G. J. Jenks, Detroit, 107; Dr. Andrew Godfrey, Waukegan, 109; Rear Admiral Andrew Dunlop, Chevy Chase, 114; John G. Owsley, Owasso, 117.

### PENN DEFEATS CORNELL 6 TO 5

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two home runs, one by Chester Minks in the fifth inning and the other by Capt. Harry Inlay in the third inning, were the stars in the game when the University of Pennsylvania defeated Cornell here Thursday by a score of 6 to 5.

The Pennsylvania men showed speed and did consistent work until the eighth inning, when the Ithacans scored five runs on a pass, two errors, and four hits. Pennsylvania rallied in time to win the game for with the score 5 to 4 against them the Red and Blue came back strong, scoring two runs when Toomey and Peden crossed the plate. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	11	5
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	10	5

### Batteries, Inlay and Koons; Edmund and Butler. Umpire, Adams.

### M'GRAW RELEASES THREE MEN

NEW YORK.—Manager McGraw of the New York National league baseball team reduced his squad to the 25-player limit Thursday by releasing infielder Milton Stock, Pitcher Dave Robertson and Outfielder Jacobson to Mobile, Ala. It is understood that McGraw will keep his eye on the trio and bring them back if they show sufficient promise in the minor league.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000

### THURSDAY'S GAMES

Boston & New York 0.  
Brooklyn 11, Philadelphia 3.  
Chicago-St. Louis, postponed.  
Cincinnati-Pittsburgh, postponed.

### GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.  
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, postponed.  
St. Louis at Chicago.

### PURDUE SHUTS OUT THE GIANTS

NEW YORK.—The remarkable pitching of Purdue and the fast fielding and heavy batting of his team-mates marked the opening of the National league championship season of 1913 in this city Thursday, when the Boston Nationals under Manager Stallings defeated the New York Giants 8 to 0. Purdue allowed New York two hits, both singles. Boston made 10 hits off Tesreau for a total of 14 bases, Rariden making the first home run of the local season. The batting of Maranville and Titus was the feature. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

Batteries, Purdue and Rariden; Tesreau, Crandall and Myers. Umpires, Klein and Orth.

### BROOKLYN EVENS SERIES

PHILADELPHIA.—Hard hitting by Brooklyn, which was featured by timely singles by Daubert and a home run by Fisher in the early innings and a three-bagger by Cutschaw in the eighth with the bases filled, gave the visitors the victory in the opening game here Thursday, 11 to 3. Ragon was very effective, except in the eighth when Miller and Cravath, pinch hitters, lit safely and scored on sacrifice flies. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	14	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3

Batteries, Ragon and Erwin; Chalmers, Mayer, Moore and Inoué, Killifer. Umpires, Rieger and Byron.

## YALE WILL START SPRING FOOTBALL ON MONDAY NEXT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Spring practise for the candidates for the Yale varsity football team of next fall will start Monday, according to an announcement made by Capt. H. H. Ketcham '13, at a meeting of those who expect to try for the team in the trophy room here Thursday evening. Sixth-five men attended the meeting and they were addressed by Captain Ketcham, Head Coach Howard Jones and Walter Camp.

All the speakers agreed that too much emphasis in the past has been laid on telling candidates just what to do in a game. Men will be taught a few basic principles and allowed to work out their methods of attack and defense more by themselves.

Howard Jones made his first appearance at Yale as head football coach. He made a distinct impression on the men. "I am mighty glad to be back at Yale, coaching Yale football," he said. "A good man graduates believe Yale football is in a bad way. I don't believe the situation is as bad as we have been led to believe.

"The same old spirit is here and, truly I am looking for a championship season next year. Depend on it, there will be no favorites who get jobs on the Yale team next fall, every man will have an equal show."

## HARVARD NAMES TENNIS DATES

Candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman tennis teams will be called out Monday, April 21, the day college starts after the spring recess and the regular trials will begin Tuesday. In view of this fact, all the men who expect to report are urged to practise as much as possible during the vacation. The first match on the schedule for the varsity team, with Amherst, will take place on May 3, and efforts will be made to have the team definitely chosen by that time.

The complete schedule of the team, including the university events, is as follows:

April 22, trials for the university and freshman teams.  
May 3, Amherst at Amherst; 5 freshmen at Worcester; class championships begin.  
5 Technology; 9, Pittsburgh; 4 men; 10, Longwood, Intercollegiate; 14, Dartmouth; 4 men; 17, Princeton at Princeton; 19, college doubles tournament; 24, Yale, freshmen at Andover.

# THE HOME FORUM

## When Writers Celebrate

The Dutch Treat Club of New York is composed of artists, illustrators, editors, novelists, dramatists, poets, sculptors and newspaper men, so the Bookman affirms. One may ruminate on the order of the setting forth of the literary folk, with editors first and poets last—for of course no one takes the newspaper men seriously as literary folk. This club has yearly a gala night when it performs "high jinks" that surpass all powers of description, judging from the photographic reproductions of the scenes. This year it was a motion picture drama entitled "Saved by Parcel Post." A poet is contesting for a prize of \$50,000 for the best poem—extravagance gone wild indeed, to assume that any one would pay for a poem what might be spent for a diamond tiara!

His brother poets conspire to get away from him the mighty production which he knows will win the prize and establish his fame forever. He hides the poem, therefore, in the jacket of a 200-pound baby, who is rolled onto the stage in a baby carriage by an equally sizable nursemaid—George Barr McCutcheon. The baby was Wallace Irwin. James Montgomery Flagg is the hero. In a moment of the highest inspiration yet the poet remembers the parcel post. He sticks stamps all over the baby's face, writes an address on his forehead and dumps him into the parcel post box, just as the postman comes along. The marauders dare not waylay the United States mail, so the postman goes off with the 200-pound baby. The next scene shows the baby handed in at the editor's office. It is a lady editor. She takes the poem from the baby's hand; she reads it and weeps with joy. The great poem has been written, and the poet, entering, is then and there paid the reward in 50,000 one dollar bills.

## Government Hotel Profit

What the Canal Zone tourists do for the government is shown in the report of the money made during December by the Hotel Tivoli, the big government house at Ancon, Panama. The hotel showed a net profit on the month of \$8003, all of which came from the tourists who began to rush there at the end of the wet season. Until this season, says the Argonaut, the Tivoli has been more or less of a white elephant.

The only thing that really helps any of us is Love and doing things for Love's sake.—Sarah Orne Jewett.

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## COLONIAL HOUSE OF GEORGIA



MEADOW GARDEN, FAMED AS WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, AUGUSTA, GA.

THIS house is built after an interesting type of the early colonial days, a modification of the northern colonial in that the roof is drawn out to form porches which are not common to the slant roof colonial house of the North. This is said to have been Washington's headquarters when he was near Augusta, Ga.

When one works for something he believes to be right, he knows that every hour will increase the chances of his triumph, for he believes that back of truth stands God with an arm strong enough to bring victory to his side.—William J. Bryan.

## Demand for Platinum

The great increase in the value of platinum during the last few years has led many investigators to seek substitutes for it. According to the Engineer, the search has been partly successful. Platinum-clad nickel-steel wire is beginning to displace platinum wire in incandescent lights; asbestos threads are taking the place of platinum wire in gas mantles; and fused quartz ware has come into general use in chemical laboratories in the place of platinum utensils. Yet the introduction of these substitutes has not affected the price of platinum; the demand for the metal seems to have steadily increased in spite of them.—Youth's Companion.

Shake yourself loose of every incubance, turn your back on every defilement, give yourself over like clay to the hands of the potter that He may stamp upon you the fulness of His own resurrection glory, that you, beholding as in a mirror the glory of the Lord, may be changed from glory to glory as by the spirit of the Lord.—W. Hay Aitkin.

## TEN THOUSAND AMERICAN POEMS

IN the recent contest of American poets, the results of which are bound up in the volume named "The Lyric Year," 2000 poets had part with something like 10,000 poems. It is said that one contestant found his poem returned without other comment than a heavy black line and a question mark at a verse which chanted of America as a "songless land." Ten thousand poems a year is surely an army strong to stand off the gross utilitarianism by which the land, it is argued, has long been victimized; and they certainly show what is in the heart of the people, despite the besetments of material interests. And the 10,000 are only a part of the total product of the United States. The special 10,000, however, must all, like the marching Greeks of old, have come within shouting distance of the sea, even if only the chosen 100 were actually embarked in the carefully manned volume. The book will sail, one feels sure, safely home to the harbor of literary land. It will not be abandoned to the sorry fate of the literary delinquents which one finds among the flosam and jetsam piled up in the second hand book shops.

## Not Always Correct

"Does your lad find his sums hard?"  
"Oh, no; the sums are easy enough, but his results are too original to suit the teacher."—Fliegende Blaetter.

## Line Upon Line, Step by Step

The following illustration is sufficiently familiar, but cannot perhaps be too often applied to the daily efforts for improvement which one may be making in any line of endeavor. To be sure, the wife of the savant cited below might very well have retorted by showing him what she had been doing with the 20 minutes of her daily delay. Her doings may have been of as much service to the world as his wise book. The passage is from the Ladies Home Journal:

Did it ever occur to you that an inspiring idea is hidden in the hackneyed occupation of "going for a walk"? You start out with a destination in view; how small are your single steps in comparison with the miles they measure out, yet you add step by step; half unconsciously you cover the ground; at last you arrive, and you have not found the journey so long after all. If we would only carry this determination, this effort, this persistence, no matter how slight, into our lives, what tasks we could accomplish, what heights we might attain! It is the doing of the daily task, the step added to step, that accomplishes the great things. Probably you know the often-quoted story of the savant whose wife was always 20 minutes late for dinner. At the end of a year he gave her a book which he had written in those daily 20 minutes.

## DAVID LIVINGSTONE AND HIS WORK

A MEETING of the Royal Geographical Society was held recently in London to commemorate the centenary of David Livingstone. Earl Curzon of Kedleston was in the chair, and an address dealing with the life and achievements of the great missionary was delivered by Sir Harry Johnston. Lord Curzon said this was the first of a series of meetings that were being held in many parts of the United Kingdom, in the overseas dominions, and in other countries as well, in honor of the great missionary and explorer, David Livingstone. The Royal Geographical Society was specially concerned to honor him, because as far back as 1855 he received their gold medal, and on his last expedition he was acting as their representative.

In the course of his wonderful career, said the speaker, Livingstone served three masters. As a missionary he was the sincere and zealous servant of God; as an explorer he was the indefatigable servant of scientific research; as a denouncer of the slave trade he was the fiery servant of humanity. It was in the second of these capacities that they were assembled to honor his memory. David Livingstone was the type of character and career that would always remain an inspiration for the race. Born with no social advantages, possessing no

prospects, backed by no powerful influence, this invincible Scotsman hewed his way through the world and carved his name deep in the history of mankind. By boldness in conception, by fertility and courage in execution, by a noble endurance, by self-sacrifice, he wrested triumph even from failure, and in the darkness never failed to see the dawn. And though Africa had changed since Livingstone's day beyond all recognition, though settled territories and demarcated frontiers had taken the place of lawless and inter-tribal warfare, though geographical problems which he never succeeded in solving were now among the commonplace of school primers, though exploration had given place to peaceful evolution, and railways had replaced the tortuous crawl of the caravan, though Africa was no longer merely a European interest but had almost become a European possession, yet the work of Livingstone still stood forth in monumental grandeur among the achievements of human energy, and the ideal of Livingstone would continue to inspire a generation which knew him not, but which would never cease to revere his name.

Sir Harry Johnston said that unmitigated praise of any one generally provoked a reaction of criticism. As a matter of fact, however, his 30 years' research into the life and work of Livingstone left him unable to quote anything of importance which could be regarded as disparage of this remarkable man. On the other hand, the repeated reading of Livingstone's works convinced him that, considering the means Livingstone had at his disposal, he was the greatest of African explorers, judged not only by his achievements, but by his character, disposition and mental capacity. He wrote things, he expressed ideas, in the forties, fifties, and sixties of last century which seemed today singularly modern as conceptions, conclusions, and lines of profitable study. He never lost sight of the ideal of the "Cape to Cairo," and speculated on its ultimate

achievement through the work of Sir Samuel Baker on the Mountain Nile and the Albert Nyanza. Livingstone was not as well supported by public bodies as he might have been, and bore himself a considerable share of the expenses of his six years' expedition to Zambesia. He spent £6000 of his own money on the Lady Nyassa, the steamer which was specially designed for him. Gathering together such funds as he could, he embarked in 1866 on his self-imposed mission of inquiry into the hydrography of Central Africa. The record of Livingstone's achievements might fitly be closed by an extract from his last journals: "In this journey I have endeavored to follow with unswerving fidelity the line of duty. All the hardship, hunger, and toil, were met with the full conviction that I was right in persevering to make a complete work of the exploration of the sources of the Nile."

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Picture Puzzle



A word meaning joy?  
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Lane.

### Living Over the Water

There have been a good many places and times in the world when people have lived on the water, not only in moving boats but in boats that are anchored to stay always in one place. People nowadays call these houseboats and use them for summer homes. In the past people have built houses on great logs driven into the water and sometimes they have lived on rafts. The old-time historian, Herodotus, tells about some lake dwellers in the country called Macedonia that lies north of Greece. Log piling was driven straight down into the bottom of the lake. It supported a plank flooring, which was connected with the land by one narrow bridge. The different families had separate huts built on the plank flooring and under each hut was a trap door closely fitted into the floor. Through this door they used to fish, and Herodotus says they even fed their horses with fish.

Egotism is a natural deceiver.—Baptist Standard.

## Mracek's Descriptive Music

To the Anglo-Saxon Pan Mracek, as the name of a composer of music would alone hint something unusual to follow. It is curious how combinations of consonants which seem perfectly natural in a given language look like fantastic inventions to persons not familiar with the speech. This composer has been heard at a concert of the Boston Symphony orchestra, in a piece of music which is supposed to be a caricature of the modern fancy for describing in music scenes and events which can only be shown forth, it would seem, by words or by drawing. This piece of music makes believe to describe the events in a well known folk story. There is a bridge sawed partly through to make it unsound, and the sound of the music is supposed to represent the saw and the consequent unsoundness. There is a roost fowl felled with a string out of a window, and a whole series of practical jokes played on the hero, all of which are supposed to be heard in the music. Some of the critics of the concert where this music was played say that the composer of the marvelous name—Mracek—is really trying to take from the public its belief in descriptive music by showing such music reduced to an absurdity.

## South Australia Taking to Motor Cars

One indication of the prosperity and enterprise of the citizens of South Australia is to be found in the comparatively large number of motor cars and cycles in use. In proportion to population there are more petrol-driven machines in this state than in any other part of the commonwealth, and in view of the prolific harvests of recent years it is significant that the majority of the cars are to be found in the country districts. The motor cars and motor cycles registered at the end of January aggregated 6445, the number of registrations since June last being over 1300, practically all new machines. In addition to the cars for private use, a large number of business firms in the cities and the more important country towns have adopted motor lorries for delivery purposes and the carriage of heavy goods, and the utilization of these vehicles is rapidly extending.

The enthusiasm of the truth-seeker may be as glowing and unselfish as the enthusiasm which scales the height and captures the citadel with the resistless sword.—Phillips Brooks.

## Science And Health

With  
Key to the  
Scriptures

The Text Book of  
Christian Science by

MARY  
BAKER  
EDDY

A complete list of  
Mrs. Eddy's works  
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## KNOWING GOD BY THINKING LOVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Jesus said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent," he pointed to the spiritual understanding, which should be and must be at some time become the supreme aim of all men. To know God has often been regarded by mortals as an impossibility in this present time, and this error has led many to suppose that if they listen to sermons about God one day in the week they have performed their whole duty in regard to this subject. In their failure to make practical the accepted truth that God is omnipresent, mortals have been blinded to the possibility of glorifying the commonplace setting of every-day tasks, their social and business relations, through the realization of true spiritual being. To apprehend the truth with such scientific certainty that we feel God to be the life of our life, our intelligence, our All, is to begin at once to partake of the life eternal that knows no interruption, no pause, no cessation.

The term "divine Principle" has been used by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to define and include all the synonyms of God that have been familiar to mankind. The understanding that God is the wholly good, perfectly demonstrable Principle of man removes our former far-away concept of Deity, and makes His goodness, love, and power the most intimate experience in our lives. Indeed, the perfection

of God and man-as Mind and idea becomes to the understanding heart the only fact, the only reality, the only substance in the universe.

This naturally leads us to inquire as to the real nature of man. Mrs. Eddy says: "Reasoning from cause to effect in the Science of Mind, we begin with Mind, which must be understood through the idea which expresses it and cannot be learned from its opposite, matter" (Science and Health, p. 467). Thus we conclude that the real man must be a perfect, spiritual idea to represent fittingly the all-pervasive, all-inclusive Mind, divine Principle, Love. To exemplify the real nature of man as God's reflection becomes, then, the earnest endeavor of all who seek the true way to eternal life.

To start with perfect God and perfect man as the absolute standard for all right thought and activity is to give a wonderful impetus to harmony in human relations and conditions. The knowledge that there is a divine Principle to guide us in every detail of our lives quickens us to search diligently for the rules through obedience to which we may utilize this new-found power and demonstrate its Science. The Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," contains a full statement of divine Principle, Love, and man as the idea of Love. It tersely presents the rule of harmony, which quickly and effectively applies to all human problems, in the words: "And Love

is reflected in love" (p. 17). This rule when truly understood and scientifically applied, so purifies and elevates human thought that eventually the spiritual must become for all mankind the only reality.

To mortals this rule of Love means a complete reversal of their former ways of thinking, for it is not the nature of mortal sense to love anything that offends or resists its own will. On the contrary, the rule of hatred and retaliation, meeting error with more error, has apparently been followed in much of the world's history. Even to many who acknowledge the better way it has

### The Living God

As for thee,  
That life thou hast is hidden from thine eyes;  
And, when it yearns, thou—knowing not for what—  
Wouldst fain appease it with one grand, deep joy.  
One draught of passionate peace. But wilt thou know  
The other name of joy, the better name Of peace? It is thy Father's name! Thy life  
Yearns to its source! The spirit thirsts for God,  
Even the living God!

—Jean Ingelow.

seemed impossible to obey the rule of Love on all occasions. But this seeming difficulty that we have all experienced when we have tried conscientiously and yet have failed to love our neighbor or our enemy, has been due to our belief in the reality of evil. It is indeed neither possible nor necessary to love sin or sinner. But by reverting to our standard, perfect God and perfect man, it is seen that the evil which chafes us is not of God and is therefore not known to Him and cannot exist in His presence. In our human experience it is the office of the love that reflects Love to destroy all mortal falsities and to refuse to give evil place or power. Thinking love is thus found to be the sure means through which we perceive the spiritual idea that represents God, good, and brings us forward in our endeavor to know Him and His perfect creation. It is because divine Love and its reflection are real that Love's activity in our consciousness has power to expel the unreal mortal beliefs of sin, sickness and death and prove their nothingness.

Jesus expressed this rule of Love in a humanly practical way when he said: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This law of Love is so universal in its scope and operation that it is quite impossible to work out our own salvation on a selfish basis. That is to say, if we earnestly desire that the man of God's creation, our real self, shall be preeminent in our own consciousness to

the end that we may be healed of our sins and sickness, we shall at the same time render to others the same mental ministry and look for the likeness of God in all others, even though this true likeness seems to be hidden away behind an accumulation of falsities. In so far as we admit evil as a reality in our thought about others, we mar the pure reflection of divine Mind in our own consciousness. Our own healing is hindered by any grudge, resentment or unforgiveness that we store up against another, whereas looking for the good, seeing what God sees, not only helps to lift from our brother the burden of false beliefs, but this very endeavor to lend our thoughts to good alone is surely cultivating within us the pure heart that sees God.

So while salvation must always be individual and no one can do another's right-thinking for him, the demand for a right mental attitude toward all others rests upon every individual who seeks the way to eternal life. We must not grant power or reality to evil in any direction of thought; we must separate all belief of error from our thought of man. It is our immediate reward that in the measure in which we subdue the false material sense of things do we find with us the spiritual ideas, which God is ever imparting to man and through which we grow to know Him as Life and Love and recognize the true man as manifested in Christ Jesus.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, April 11, 1913

### Use for Boston's "Town Meetings"

APPROPRIATION of the good old New England term, "town meeting," by the mayor of Boston and its application to gatherings of citizens in the various parts of the city to air their demands for improvements in the neighborhood is such a use of the term as to cause some resentment in the admirers of the traditional institution. It betrays a faulty estimate of the town meeting as it has been and still is in the towns. The town meeting is talkative, to be sure, it furnishes the opportunity for a positive sort of oratory; but it is not merely that—it has power to transact business, and a responsibility that its talk shall come to good and practical ends. Observance of the Boston imitation of the gathering is illuminating. The presence of the mayor as a ready recipient of the petitions for favor from the city treasury, his gracious acknowledgment of the worth of each proffered request, his indication of regret that he is not in full power so that it could be granted while the petitioners wait, his evident distress at the restraint a city council imposes upon him, all go to develop the feeling that the meetings have more the character of the municipal political rally than of a sober council of citizens on the common good.

There is a possibility of usefulness in the Boston town meetings that deserves consideration. It is quite within the power of the mayor, if his addition to the municipal functions is to be continued, to make them a real aid in the development of a high civic spirit. Demand for local improvements is clearly not the highest exercise of civic consciousness. If, in its place, the head of the government should solicit the presence of the men interested in making Boston better in certain directions where there is at least reputed need of betterment, if he should encourage open criticism of the administration of the departments and allow it to be pointed out where lies the fault for conditions that are not a credit to the city, the town meetings might become the point of focus for a rising interest in improvement and correction.

The old town meetings of Boston did not confine themselves to the problems of town improvement in the physical sense. They were the places for the outspoken criticism of the ways of the then existing government. The new town meetings might well turn to the ancient example. And the mayor will, we think, be only fulfilling his mission inherited from the highly honored past if he advances his revived town assembly to the higher use and account.

ON SECOND and sober thought, Dayton, in all probability, will not seek to borrow \$40,000,000. That community has some present burdens, no doubt, but it can bear and in time remove them. A great debt would only extend them far into the future.

THE new tariff bill places sulphur on the free list and reduces the duty on molasses, but so far as known there are no Dotheboys halls in this country to exult over the reduction.

### On the Revival of "Rosedale"

WHILE there is some difference of opinion on the subject, it has become a tradition that Lester Wallack, son of the English actor, James William Wallack, grandson of another English actor, William Wallack, and founder of Wallack's theater, New York, for many years one of the leading places of amusement in the metropolis, adapted the novel, "Lady Leigh's Widowhood," which had run its course through Blackwood's magazine, in "Rosedale" as Lieut. Elliott Grey, his own qualities as an actor. Some will have it that the adaptation was the work of the very capable but eccentric genius, Fitz-James O'Brien. At all events, the play had a long run in New York city, and its popularity continued throughout the United States, with periodical revivals in its native town, for over thirty years. Lester Wallack was the original "star" of the drama, but it served as a vehicle for the introduction of Lawrence Barrett to a larger public when he detached himself from the "stock," and others who afterward became prominent in the American drama achieved a considerable part of their earlier popularity in one or other of the "Rosedale" characters.

The play has just been revived in New York, and the critics appear to be in doubt as to how it should be treated. They know it to be old-fashioned in many of its features; they realize that the style of dramatic art of which it is an expression has been worn pretty threadbare; looking at it from the point of view of today, some of them cannot understand how it ever could have taken such a hold upon public fancy; others confess that they see much to admire in the production; and one, after finding numerous flaws in the composition, winds up by saying, "Go to see 'Rosedale.' You will spend a happy evening."

This, however, depends. That dramatic critic is fortunate, but no more so than his readers, who can treat a revival of this character from the viewpoint of the past as well as from the viewpoint of the present. It is not agreeable to those who pleasantly recall "Rosedale" and its associates to be told that, in the days when they went to see it time and again, they were lacking in the commonest elements of discernment and taste and culture. This attitude of criticism, of course, is due to the inability of the critic to betake himself in fancy to the middle of the nineteenth century, when such plays as houses like Wallack's were permitted by public opinion to produce were designed to make people happy. Whether they were adaptations or originals, translations or scissors-and-paste-pot compilations, did not so much matter, if they were only rich in dramatic effect, and clean.

"Rosedale" is a simple story of English country life. Its plot and setting are of the order now pronounced conventional. It moves quietly, although running through it are veins of humor and pathos such as gave indescribable charm to "Rip Van Winkle" and "East Lynne," that were contemporary with it, and, in later years, to "The Old Homestead," "Hearts of Oak" and "Shore Acres." It was a play calculated to make people happy. It did so in the old days, and we have a modern critic's word for it that it can make people happy still. But it will depend entirely upon whether these people want this kind of drama or some other.

### To Promote Home Economy

THERE is behind the plan favored by United States Senator Smoot for the prevention of waste in American households a most excellent idea. He has in view, and will probably introduce, a measure the purpose of which is to grant a national appropriation of \$10,000 to every state and territory annually, to be used by agricultural experiment stations, in research and experiments in home economics, the results to be printed and distributed nationally. In the senator's view, "such legislation would rob the American garbage can of millions of dollars annually by teaching young girls how to purchase properly, prepare and cook food, and how to utilize the food that is left over."

A great deal has been said on this subject during the last three or four years, or ever since the high cost of living began to press itself forward as one of the most important of social problems. But, in reality, little has been done. Theories without number have been advanced, as solutions without number have been proposed, but, aside from what is being done in private institutions, or under private auspices, few practical steps have been taken toward bringing about better economic conditions in the household.

Senator Smoot's plan has the merit of instituting a nation-wide inquiry into the whole subject of home economy. It may well be that through such an inquiry a panacea will not be found for every economic ill to which society is subjected at the present day, but if it will lead to the higher education of American girls and young women in the elementary principles of good housekeeping, it will be going very far in the right direction.

American housewives have often been accused of extravagance and wastefulness far beyond their sisters in all other countries. They have as often been defended. The fact is, not very much is known positively, pro or con, in relation to this matter. We should be in a fairer way of learning the facts through the operation of Senator Smoot's scheme. Compared with the possible, and very probable, benefits in sight, the cost would be very small. Why not give the plan a trial?

### Police Authority

AMERICAN cities face an important phase of administration of law which demands a decision as to future sources of supply of police administrators. When it comes to deciding on ways of administering police departments, of training suitable chiefs and deputies, and of suitably endowing them with power professional and personal, there is not so much evidence of vigilance and intelligent action. However, it is encouraging to note that one of Harvard's recent graduates, a son of a Boston policeman, is in Europe now making a special study of methods of police administration, and the New York bureau of municipal research has had a special investigator working in the same field since May, 1912. He was commissioned to gather data that would enable the bureau to present constructive proposals toward reorganizing the police department of New York. Of course, when this report is published, it will have far more than metropolitan pertinence. All American cities will find the material useful; and the logic of the situation would be the employment of this investigator by some city as the man to give concrete application to the wisdom accruing from his exceptional opportunity abroad.

American cities, like European, should make provision for the education of a police force, not only in the technique of detection of offenders, in the development and conservation of physical prowess, but also in all the higher ranges of duty that now fall to urban police. They should offer to decent youth as a distinct calling, with fixed tenure during good behavior and with adequate pay and pension rights, the business of policing. Candidates presenting themselves and furnishing proof of careful study of the local problem in the light of general urban experience should have precedence. Dresden has a police chief, a man of character and culture, who has held his post twenty-five years. Switzerland, at the university at Lausanne, insists on maintenance of courses which the higher police officials must take and pass.

Such facts of course only can be reported of peoples that look upon city and town administration as a rational process and upon community officials as expert servants to be trained for their tasks as members of a profession or calling that is highly honorable.

"NO ADMITTANCE" signs posted on mill gates and doors will need to be painted in larger letters if it is expected of them that they will bar the way to the people who are interested in the welfare of the people employed behind them. They have much less than their old-time exclusiveness, when there was no warrantable concern in the conditions of the factory outside the employers and the workers. The law has ignored them and entered into quite specific share in the relations of master and servant. The welfare worker, with no legal passport of authority but the demand that there be a general public care about the inside of the factory, has passed the warning placard, made her discoveries and set about correction of some conditions that were not to be approved. At the meeting of the women's welfare department in Boston the other day, it was reported that ninety mills had been visited within the year and that "warnings of ironclad rules against visitors in some places had been disregarded." The signs may as well come down.

Injustice would be done the manufacturers if it were represented that they intend to bar the visitor who comes with a purpose to help the workers to better conditions. There are instances, and it will be well to think that they are general, of real cooperation on the part of the employers. Nevertheless there has been the need of the outside interest. The employers have not always been, nor can it be said that they are all now, keen to the conditions of the workers beyond the point of their efficiency. They need to have things called to their attention, it seems, and they need a varying degree of real help in directing the improvements. If the law had heeded the sign, and the welfare worker had awaited the formal invitation, just what may we think would have been factory conditions now? How far would they have changed from those that were found to demand a little outside and directing interest?

The women's welfare department in charge of the factory work in the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island evidently moves wisely to secure the cooperation of employers. It is given to persuasion rather than demand. The reports just made show that

### Women's Conditions in Factories Are Being Brightened

there is a degree of response. The field is not exhausted when the report states that out of ninety establishments visited only four had any form of welfare work for the women employed. In some of the others it is being introduced, in still others it is being considered and, while the report does not so state, there need be no doubt that the consideration of it will not be allowed to wane. The old-time mill had no rest room, but the new one has, and there must be reconstruction to make it universal. The notion of rest in the mill is a bit modern. And the clubroom has arrived, here and there. Some modern mill owners have given it place apparently on their own initiative but when only four out of ninety factories have this or any other form of welfare equipment, there does not appear to have been any wild enthusiasm for it.

Another phase of the department's work shows a recognition of the value of self-help, with just the needed outside stimulus to set it in motion. It takes form in the vacation fund, which the organization maintains and to which the working women of Boston contribute from their wages in accumulation for vacation use. There are fifteen stations in the city where the deposits are received and there are 1443 depositors, whose accumulations have reached \$4500, against which the withdrawals have been about \$1300. Saving for vacation, ordinary human experience teaches, is a process of economy that needs outside aid. The department appears to have arrived at real usefulness in making vacations possible by the workers' own provision.

If these are but instances of the activity that expresses the common interest in the bettering of working conditions, they are enough to show the newer attitude of society toward the workers. They supplement but cannot replace the other movement that is demanding the sufficient wage.

THE sobriety of a nation is one of its greatest assets. This is so because its sobriety is, in a measure, the reflection of its morality. The United Kingdom has not, for a couple of centuries at any rate, enjoyed a great reputation for temperance. It was this, quite as much as what Mr. Lloyd-George would term a raid on hen roosts, which was the incentive to Sir Robert Walpole's excise legislation. The expression "drunk as a lord," which originated in those days, was instinct with something of the jealousy of a shallower pocket, and was always something of a misnomer. The Lanarkshire merchant who waited impatiently for the lime ships from the tropics was equally an offender with the yokels who lay in the straw of the English ale-houses.

Much has been achieved since those days in the way of reformation; and in one sense it is satisfactory to know that this has come about by a change in the national conscience, rather than by the force of legal enactment. It is true that the national drink bill for last year was £161,553,330, but this was at any rate £1,243,899 less than the year before. This decrease is almost entirely attributable to the steadily lessening consumption of beer which is causing such anxiety to the brewing interest. There is, as a matter of fact, an actual, though an insignificant, increase in the duty paid on wine, whilst the decrease in the expenditure on spirits is only £252,858, but then, as the Times points out, in reviewing the figures, "it is useless to deny" that the use of whiskey with meals "has been very largely advocated by the medical profession."

It may seem, at first sight, that so slight a decrease in so large an expenditure is a small mercy to be thankful for. There are, however, factors in the case which are not observable superficially. To begin with, the downward tendency is not purely spasmodic, but is the result of a tendency fairly steadily maintained during a considerable number of years. Again, this decrease has been contemporaneous with a large and steady increase of the population; whilst, finally, the last year has been one of astounding financial prosperity. In such circumstances, the status quo would have been manifested in a considerable increase. The fact is, however, that there are causes making for sobriety which are invisible on the surface. The country is becoming more sober because it is becoming more moral. The day is past and gone when it will be possible for a chancellor of the exchequer again to say, "The nation has drunk itself out of debt."

INDIANAPOLIS seems to think that the bound-to-get-home-somehow patrons of the street cars would hang on to straps even if they were attached to the outside. There appears to be a little confusion here. No doubt the patrons meant are those who are bound to take the first car with the crowd even though they can see the next one half empty.

IT is cheering to learn from the bureau of navigation of the department of commerce that the current fiscal year will show an output for American shipyards greater than for any of the past four years. But there is room for a very much larger output in the future.

GARY, IND., one of the busiest industrial towns in America, is said to be short of night-school teachers. It speaks well for all conditions in the community that its night schools are not short of pupils.

THE chairman of the foreign relations committee of the United States Senate stands sponsor for a bill which, if made law, will at once enable the department of state to come to the aid of the President in his solution of some of the pecuniary problems involved in selecting nominees for ambassadorships and lesser diplomatic posts. If the administration lines up back of this bill, as it is likely to, then a tentative system of leasing and of making allowances for rentals and furnishing of embassies will have been established, and at the same time authority bestowed upon the department of state for an investigation of facts on which to base a permanent system of ownership of embassies.

So much material already has been accumulated bearing upon this point, and is now in the files of the department and in print in state papers, that it would not seem necessary for a report to be delayed. Meantime it behooves Congress to act promptly on the leasing and furnishing scheme worked out by Senator Bacon. With that assured, President Wilson can proceed with his important duty in a more expeditious and self-respecting way. Provincial parsimony has brought the country to a pass where a great function of government is hampered in a way that is apt to be mortifying to any thoughtful patriot.

### National Sobriety

### Housing American Diplomats